

The Use and Care
of your
Anker
RZ 54
Universal
Zig-Zag Sewing Machine



ATTENTION! Lacquer and rubber!

Rubber can produce a change of colour on artificial resin lacquer without dissolving it. The cables supplied by us are coated with artificial resin in order to avoid this effect on the lacquer.

Please have it in mind when using for instance a rubber cable as an extension. If the foot control is provided with a rubber base, don't put it on the machine.

We cannot be kept responsible for any defect on the lacquer caused by not following these instructions.

Operation and Maintenance

of the

Anker

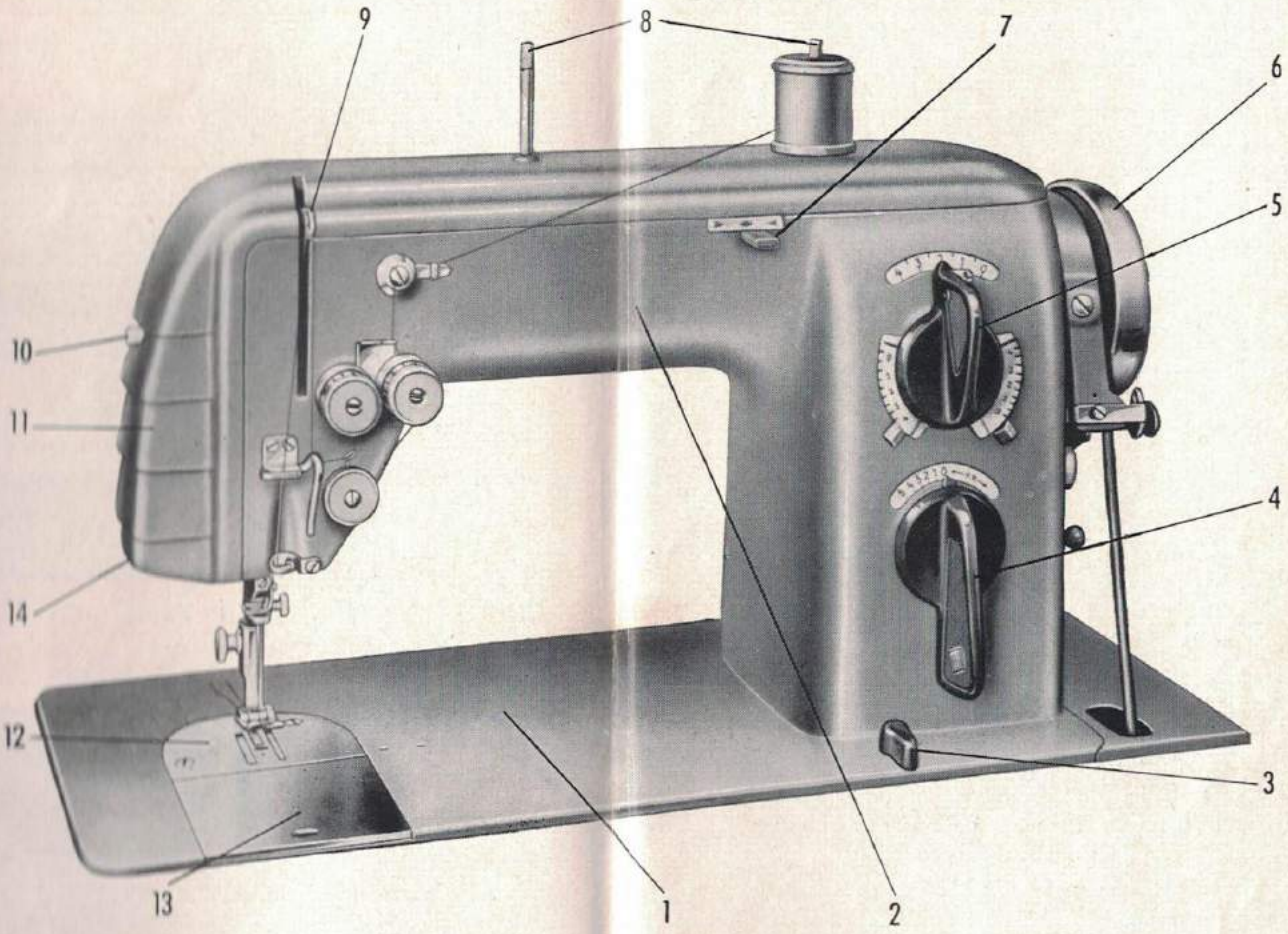
Universal Sewing Machine

for straight and zig-zag stitching

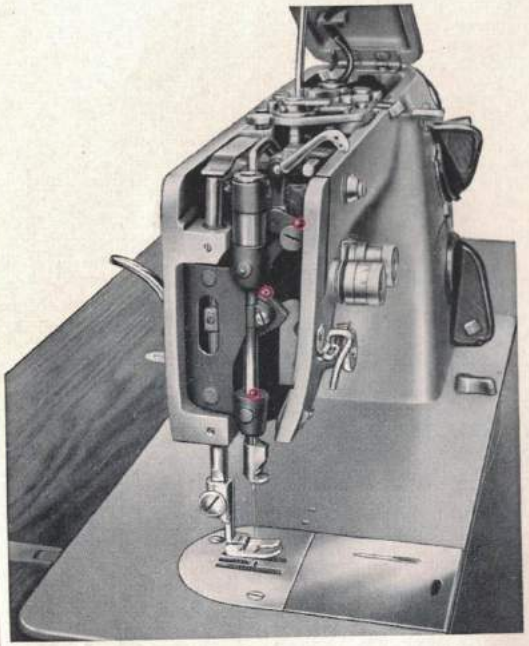
and with

right and left needle deflection

NG **0341** fm 455

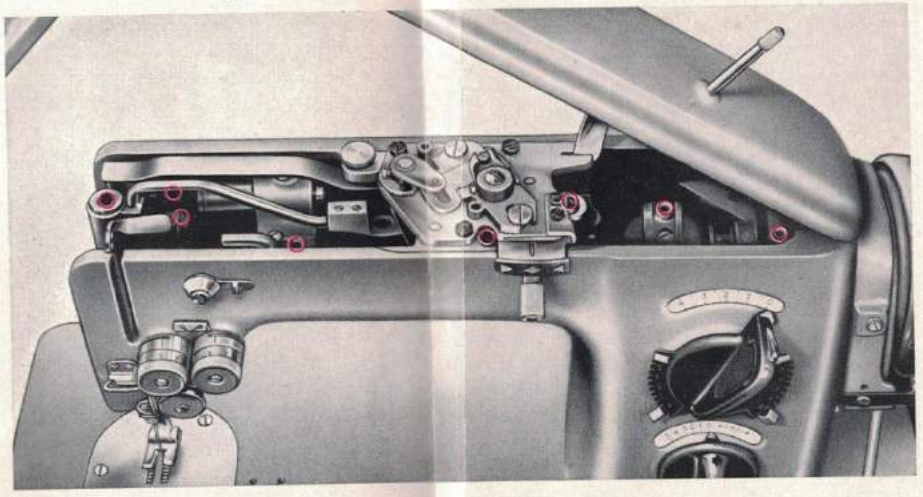


1. Base Plate
2. Arm
3. Drop-Feed Lever
4. Stitch Length Regulator
5. Zig-Zag Regulator
6. Hand Wheel
7. Needle Deflection Lever
8. Spool Pins
9. Take-Up Lever
10. Sewlight Switch
11. Utility Cover
12. Needle Plate
13. Slide Plate
14. Lifter Lever (at rear of machine)

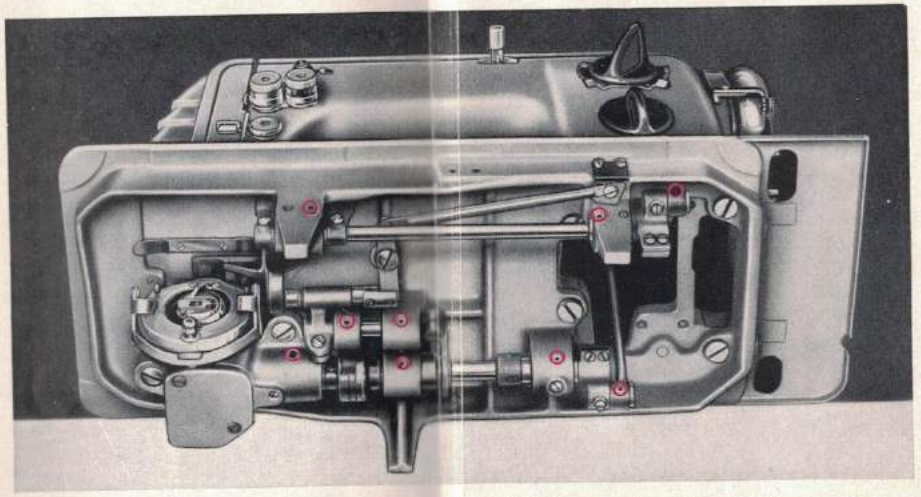


Lubricating Points
at front end

Lubricating Points



in Arm



under Base Plate

(lubricate only where indicated in red)

Introduction

Here it is, your new "Anker", a faithful and reliable companion at all times. But before becoming really acquainted with your new friend you must start by consulting the instruction manual so that you can familiarize yourself completely with the working of your machine.

This little handbook describes to you the various attributes of the "Anker". The instructions contained herein will help you to perform all kinds of sewing, mending, darning, ornamenting and embroidery work quickly and easily, also show you how to avoid all those tiresome little annoyances and delays which result from incorrect handling of the machine.

Please remember that needle and thread must always conform with the type of work and the material used, also that the "Anker" will work the better if oiled occasionally, with more satisfactory results for yourself, of course.

For efficient and courteous service turn to your authorized "Anker" dealer who will assist you in every possible way. He always carries in stock a complete line of sewing supplies like Needles, Bobbins, Oil, Belts and other Accessories and Parts.

We wish you every success with this new "Anker", the perfect Universal Sewing Machine.

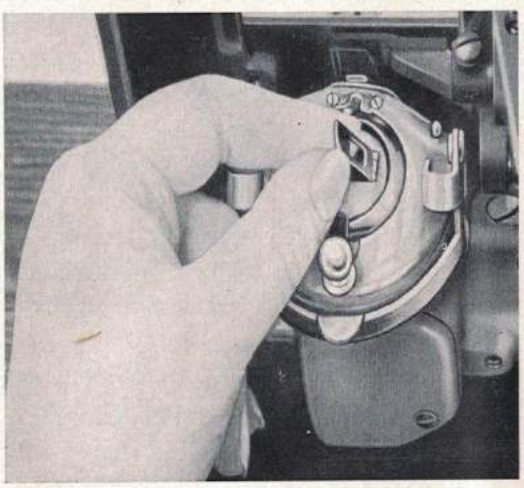
ANKER SEWING CENTER

7. Replace bent or dull needle by new one. Use only No.16 x 87 needles in this machine. No others will fit. (Correct lengt of No. 16 x 87 needle is engraved in the Slide Plate).
8. Pull bobbin thread up through needle plate before beginning to sew.
9. Sit directly in front of the machine with both feet flat on the floor.
10. Never bend forward when sewing. Use just one finger to guide the fabric under the Presser Foot; let your machine do the rest. Pulling the material from the back will stretch stitches and cause puckering.
11. Sew light is built-in at the left of the arm. It will reduce eye fatigue and make your sewing time more pleasant.

Plug-in electrical connections as follows:
Upper plug for light-mains connection
Lower plug for foot-control connection
Raise spool pins as shown.
These spool pins should always be recessed before lowering the machine into the cabinet.

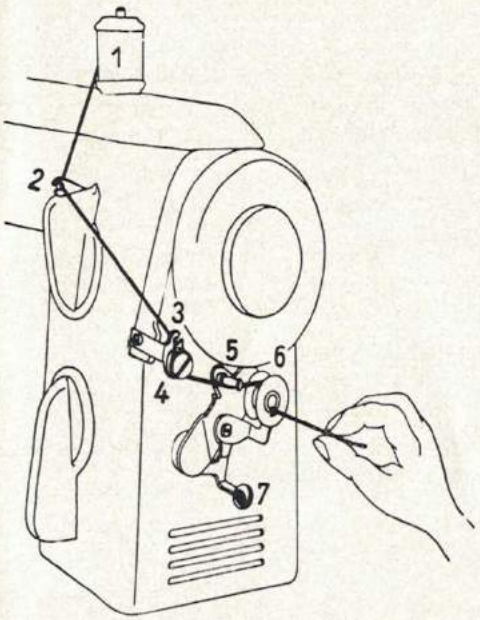
Changing the bobbin

In order to change the bobbin, open the slide and set needle to its highest position. Then, with thumb and forefinger, lift the latch of the bobbin case upwards and outwards, then release it, turn the open side of the case downwards and the bobbin will fall out.



Winding the bobbin

Before winding the bobbin the sewing mechanism must be disengaged. Hold the hand wheel with the left hand while with the right one the release



disc is turned towards the operator. (After winding engage sewing mechanism again).

Pass the thread
from yarn spool 1
through guide 2
around guide 3
between the tension discs 4
underneath winder guide pin 5
on to bobbin 6.

For engaging the winder press down lever 7. When the bobbin is full the winder disengages by itself.

By turning the release disc towards the right the sewing mechanism will be re-engaged.

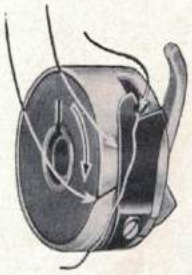
Inserting the bobbin into bobbin case and threading lower thread

Place the fully wound bobbin into the bobbin case so that the thread will unwind in the direction of the arrow (to right).



Read from here on

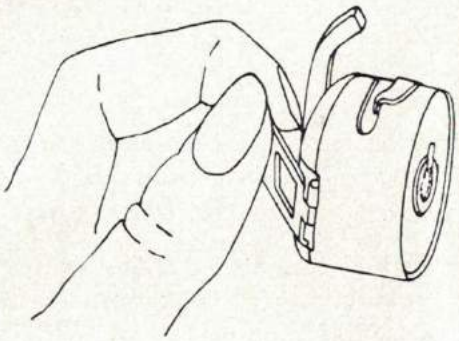
1 2 3



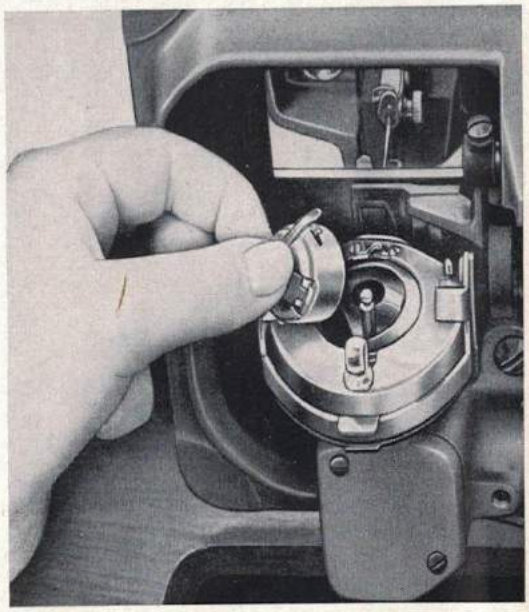
Then introduce the thread 3 into the slot 1 under the tension spring 2 and pull it out to a length of about 5 inches.

Inserting the bobbin case

Set needle to its highest position and take hold of the bobbin case by the latch (this prevents the bobbin from falling out).



Push the case on to the pin of the shuttle so that the protruding finger locks into the cutout of the shuttle casing. Release the latch and press the bobbin case home until it clicks into position.



Guide to correct thread and needle sizes

Kind of material		Stitch Length	Needle Size	Merc. Cotton	Silk	Cotton	Nylon
Chiffon, lace, net, organdy, ninon, marquisette, batiste, georgette		1	11	000 or 60	00 000	100 200	A or 45 denier
Voile, lace, dimity, rayon, sheers, bemberg, silk, sheer handkerchief linen		1 1/2	11	000 or 60	000	80 90	A or 45 denier
Cotton prints, cambric, gingham, percale, sheer wool, taffeta, firm silks, chintz poplin, faille, flannels		2	14	00 or 40/50	A/B	50 60 70	A or 45 denier
Corduroy, gabardine, velveteens, twill, muslin, cretonne		2 1/2	16	00 or 40/50	C	30/40	A or 70 denier
Awnings, drapery, denim, sail cloth, ticking		3	18	0 or 36	9	16 20 24	A or 70 denier
Heavy coating, pile fabrics, canvas, duck tarpaulin, upholstery fabrics		3	19	0 or 36	E	8 10 12	A or 70/125 denier
Pressed plastics		4	11	000 or 60	avoid	80 90	A or 45 denier
Buttonhole attachment		0	14	00 or 40/50			
Nylon:	sheers	1 1/2	11	000 or 60	00	80 90	A or 45 denier
	tricot knit						
Orlon:	challis, jersey	2	11	000 or 60	00	80 90	A or 45 denier
	pile fabrics						
Dacron:	sheers	1 1/2	14	00 or 40/50	00	80/90	A or 45 den.
	heavy	3	18		0	16/24	A or 70 den.
Vicara		2	11	000 or 60	00	80/90	A or 45 den.
Dynel:	light weight	2	11	000 or 60	00	80/90	A or 45 den.
	pile fabrics	2 1/2	14	00 or 40	0	50/60	A or 70 den.
	upholstery	3	18	0 or 30/36	0	30/40	A or 70 den.
Acrilan:	light weight	2 1/2	14	00 or 40/50	0	50/60	A or 45 den.
	heavy weight	3	18	0 or 36		30/40	A or 70 den.

Stitch Number	Number of Stitches per Inch	Stitch Number	Number of Stitches per Inch
5	5	2	18
4	8	1 1/2	20
3	10	1	24
2 1/2	14	0	0

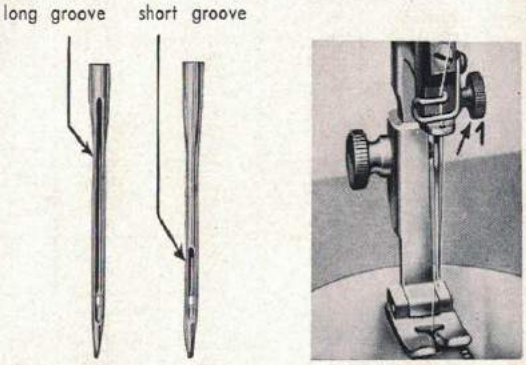
Use 16 x 87 Needle System or 287

The right needle properly inserted in your machine will mean endless hours of sewing happiness. However, the wrong size needle, a bent or dull needle, or even the right needle improperly inserted, will cause sewing difficulty.

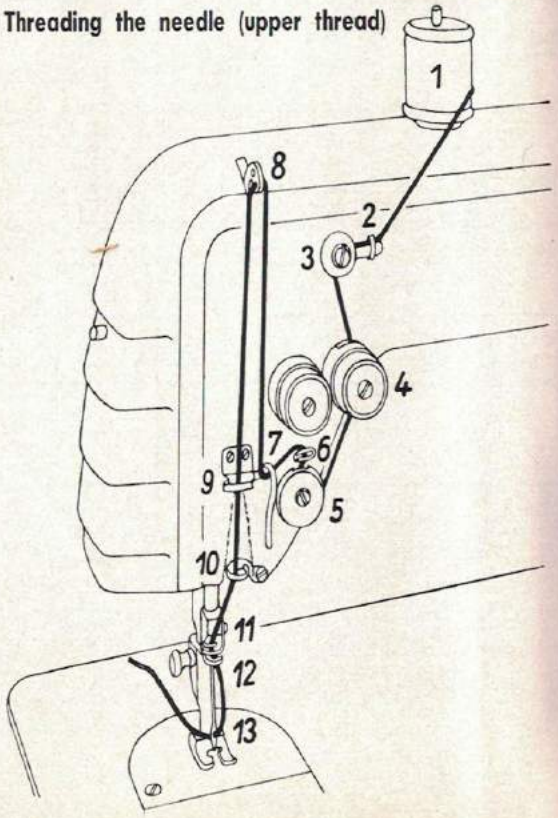
We cannot stress strongly enough the importance of purchasing too quality thread for use in the sewing machine. Often „cheap" bargain counter spools of thread contain flaws and knots which cause thread breakage. Be careful to check your needle size with thread size; the quality of thread; and the proper threading of the machine before attempting any other adjustments to correct stitching appearance.

Inserting the needle

Turn the hand wheel towards you (to left) bringing the needle bar to its highest position. Loosen the screw 1 by turning it to the left, and push the needle with the **long groove in front** into the clamp as far as it will go. When the screw 1 has been tightened, the needle must be able to move freely in the stitch plate.



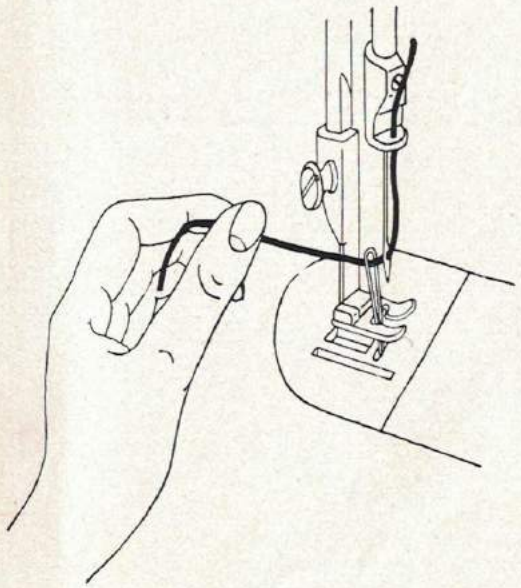
Threading the needle (upper thread)



Pass the thread
- from yarn spool 1
- through the guide 2
- over the disc 3
- between the right tension discs 4
- from the right around guide roll 5
- behind the tension spring 6
- under guide hook 7
- from right to left through take-up eye 8
- through guide hook 9
- through guide eyelet 10
- behind the hook 11
- through needle clamp 12
- and from front to back through the needle eye 13
- allowing the thread to protrude about 4 inches

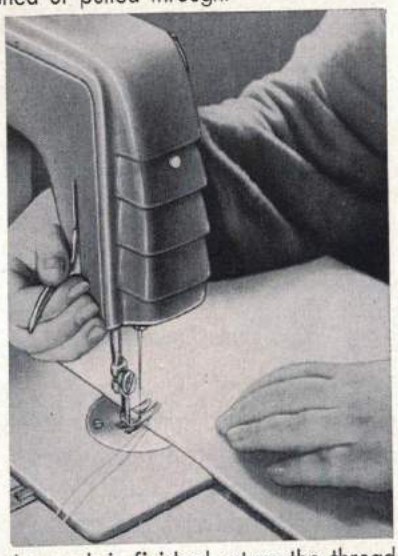
Drawing up the bobbin (lower) thread

Hold the loose end of the thread with the left hand and turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle is lowered and returns again to its highest position. Then pull upper thread slightly, and draw out the lower thread which is visible in the stitch hole. Slide both threads underneath the presser foot towards the rear. The machine is now ready for sewing.

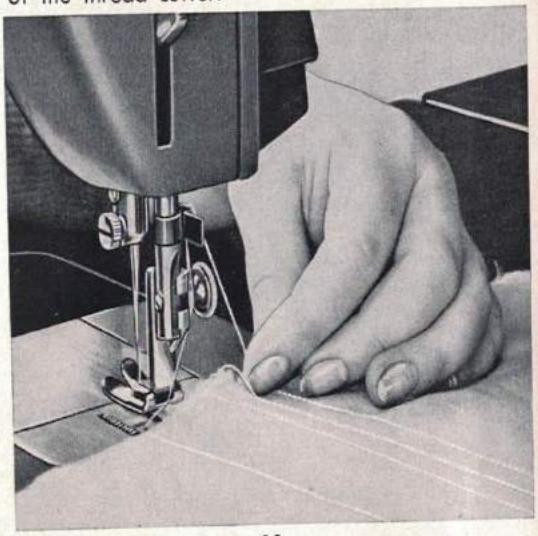


Sewing

The thread-take up lever must be at its highest position when the material is brought under the presser foot. Pull the two ends of thread to the rear so that they can be held easily, then push down the presser foot lever. This brings the presser foot on to the material. While working the first stitches, hold the threads but do not pull them. While sewing, the material should be allowed to feed through freely, and should not be pushed or pulled through.

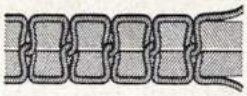


When the work is finished return the thread take-up lever to its highest position, push up the presser foot lever and slide out the material towards the back. Do not draw it forwards as this might bend or break the needle. The sewing threads are cut off quickly and neatly by means of the thread cutter.

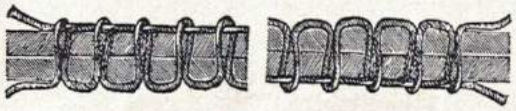


Regulating the tension of upper and lower threads

The tension of the thread is correct if both upper and lower threads interlock exactly between the

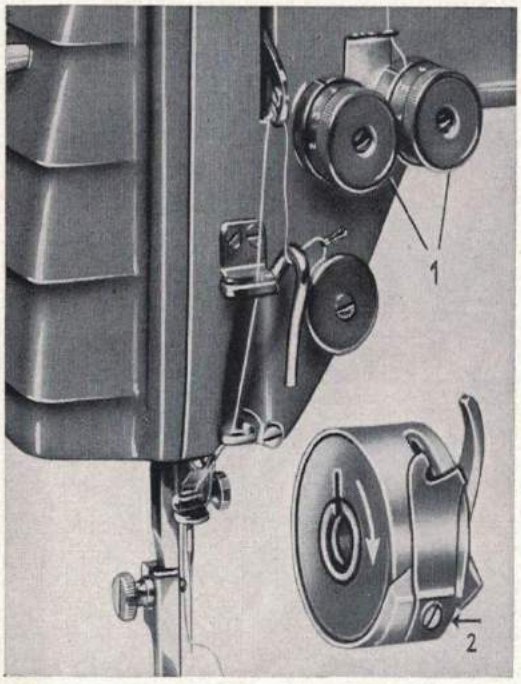


two layers of material. If the interlocking is visible on the top surface of the work, this means that there is too much tension on the upper thread or insufficient on the lower thread. If the interlocking is visible on the under surface of the material then the tension is either insufficient on the upper thread or excessive on the lower thread.



The upper thread tension is increased by turning the tension nut 1 to the right, and decreased by turning it to the left.

The lower thread tension is regulated by adjusting the screw 2 on the bobbin case by means of a screw driver. A slight turn to the right increases, and, to the left, decreases the tension.



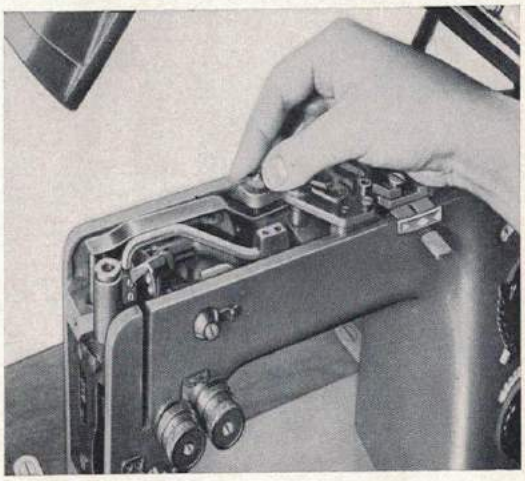
Opening the utility cover

The utility cover must be opened in order to clean and oil the machine, to regulate the pressure on the material also to give more light and facilitate the work of basting large surfaces.
To open, hold the utility cover on the side of the working light (left) and lift upwards until it engages in the support.
To close, hold the left side with the left hand and push the support to the right; lower the cover and press slightly until it locks.

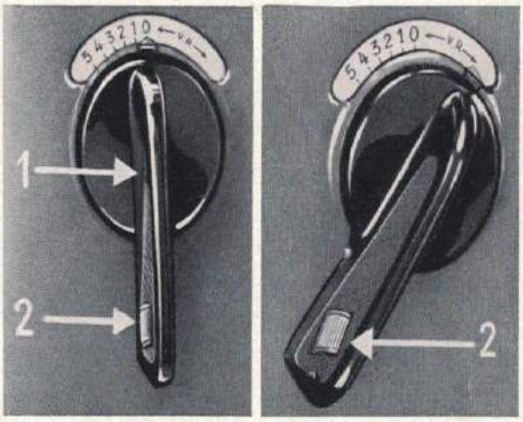


Adjusting the pressure on the material

The pressure of the feet should be just sufficient to ensure even feeding of the material. Thin materials require less pressure than thick materials. To adjust the pressure open the utility cover. A right-hand turn of the knurled screw increases, and a left-hand turn decreases the pressure of the foot on the material.



Adjusting the stitch length



The stitch regulator 1 is used for adjusting the stitch length, also for setting the machine for forward and backward sewing. If the indicator is set on 0 no feeding takes place. Before adjusting the stitch length, turn the knurled nut 2 to left until the stitch regulator is adjusted to the desired stitch length according to the graduated scale. In order to sew stitches of equivalent length backwards and forwards, first adjust the nut 2 by turning it to the right.

For setting the zig-zag stitching two basical lever motions should be noted, viz.: —

the zig-zag regulator and the stitch length regulator.

Zig-zag regulator

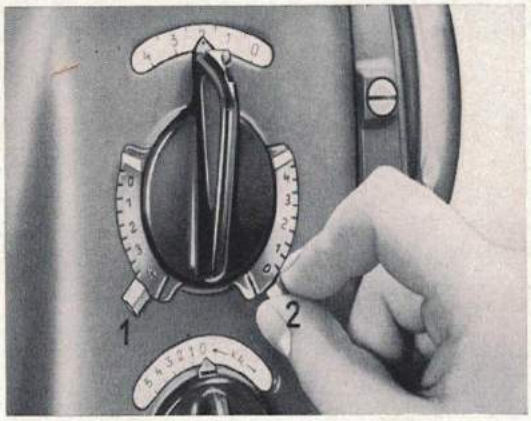
for adjusting the width of zig-zag stitch

The zig-zag regulator 1 is used for adjusting the zig-zag stitch to any required width. **If it is set on 0 the needle will not move sideways at all,** and the machine will sew the normal straight stitch. The further this lever is pushed to the left the wider the zig-zag stitch. By setting the stitch regulator on 0 and moving it from 0 to 4 and back again while the machine is working, the following stitch pattern is obtained:



Limit stops

In order to regulate zig-zag stitches of two different widths which are continually repeated, use the left stop for the wider and the right stop



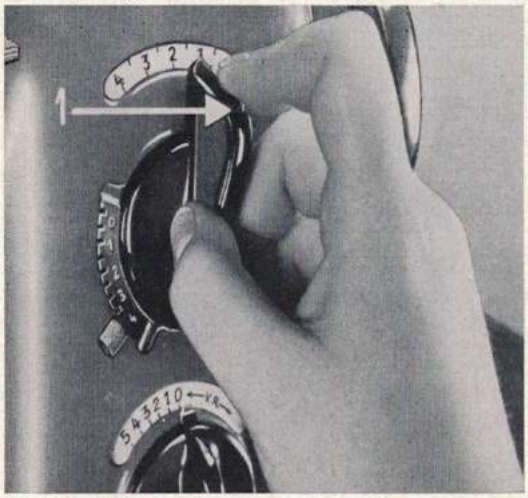
for the narrower stitch. Depress gently stops 1 and 2, slide them to the required position on the scale then engage the lever in the corresponding slots.

By setting the left stop at 3 and the right stop at 1, and moving the zig-zag lever from the left to the right stop while the machine is in motion, the following pattern will result:

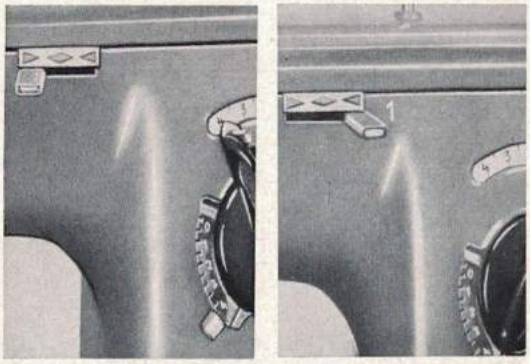


Release catch

By pressing down the tongue 1 with forefinger, the zig-zag regulator can be moved freely over the scale regardless of the engaged stops.

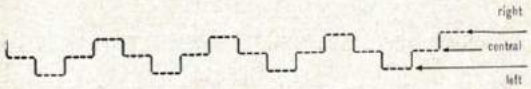


Needle deflection lever



With certain kinds of work it is necessary for the needle to oscillate to the left or right of the centre line of stitching. The needle deflection lever 1 is used for this purpose.

The ordinary straight stitch can be sewn with the needle in three positions: 1. central, 2. to left, 3. to right. This produces the following pattern:

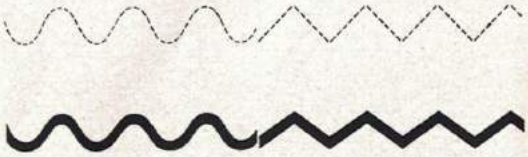


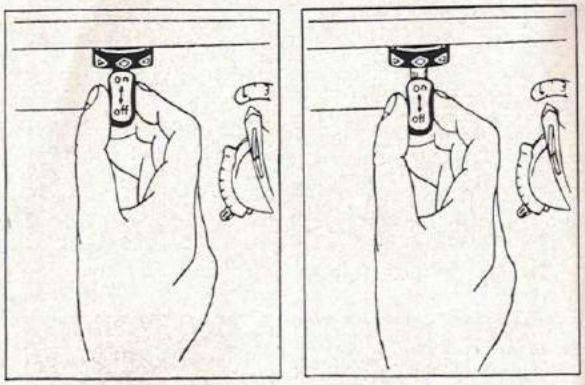
By setting the zig-zag regulator on 1,5 and moving the needle deflection lever continuously, first from the central position then to left, back to centre, then to right etc., the following stitch pattern will result:



Deflection lever set on "ON" and "OFF"

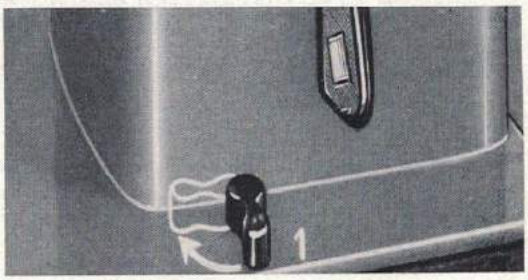
Push in the deflection lever to assume the "on" position when it can be easily moved to right and left. Thereby the following stitching lines with or without zig-zag will be achieved:





Lowering the feed dog

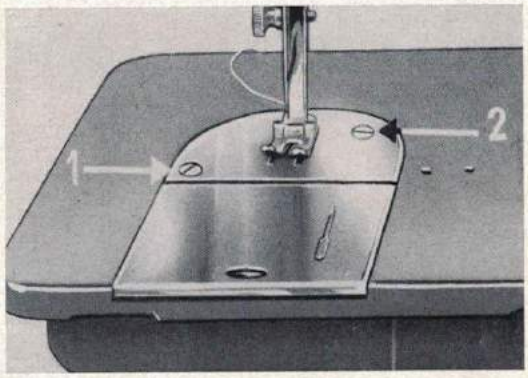
For certain kinds of work, such as embroidering, darning etc., it is necessary to lower the feed dog. This is done by turning the drop feed lever 1 to left.



Changing the stitch plate

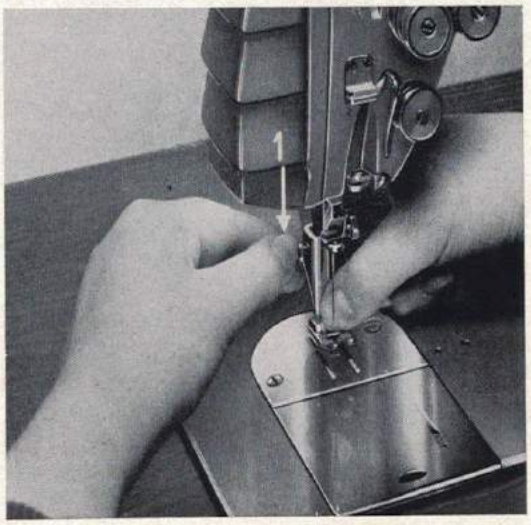
For very fine straight stitching the round hole stitch plate, supplied with the machine, can be used. To change the stitch plate, take out the two screws 1 and 2 by means of a screw driver and, after inserting the new plate, screw them in again and tighten slightly. When doing this it is important to ensure that the needle can move freely up and down in the stitch plate. **Never**

switch over to zig-zag stitch while using the round hole stitch plate.



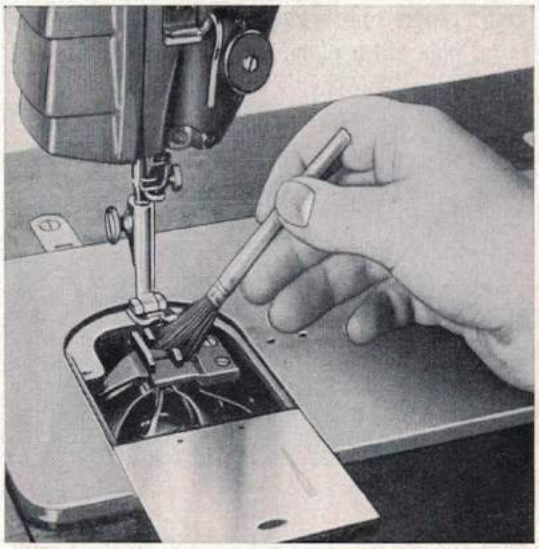
Changing presser feet

Loosen the screw 1 and take out the presser foot, then insert the other foot as far as it will go and tighten screw 1. At the same time ensure that the needle can move freely.

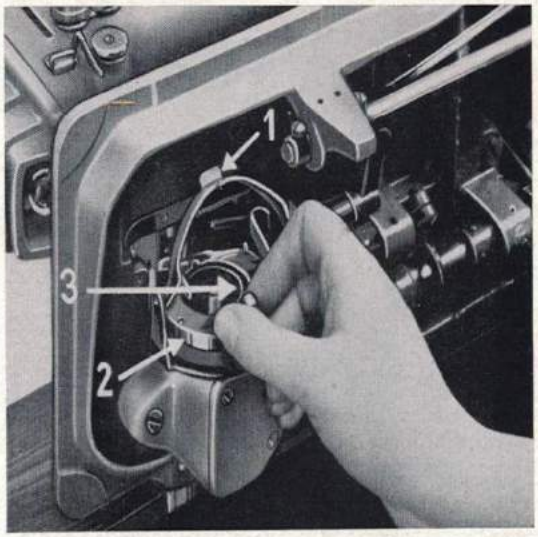


Maintenance of the machine

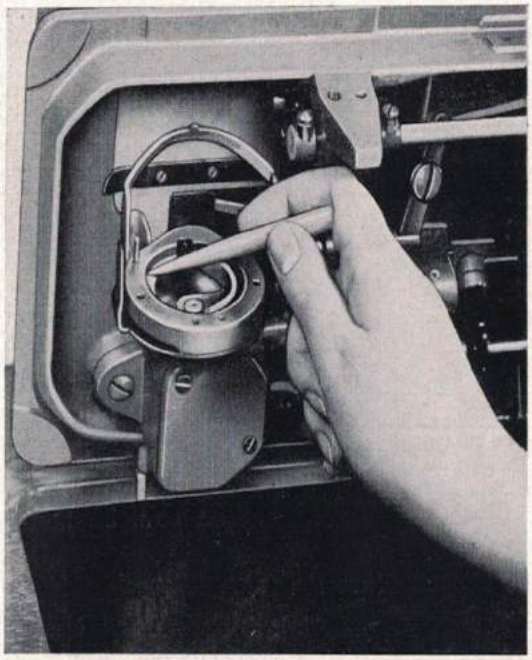
Proper care and attention given to a sewing machine will increase its reliability and add years to its life. It is essential to clean and lubricate the sewing mechanism from time to time.
To do this, first slide out the throat plate and, with the aid of a small brush, remove any small particles or fibres of material from the feed dog.



Next, tilt the machine backwards, set the needle at its highest position and take out the bobbin case. Push up the clip 1 and take out the shuttle race ring 2 and the shuttle 3.



Remove all material and thread fibres by means of a brush and, with a pointed wooden stick, scrape out all dirt which has accumulated. Then clean all the parts taken out with a soft cloth, the slots in the hook being cleaned as shown in photograph. Now test the running of the machine. If it runs heavily, drop a little Kerosene into the bearings and turn the hand wheel a few times until the dirt still remaining has been loosened. Finally, lubricate each bearing slightly (see "Lubricating points" on folded page at front of manual).





The shuttle race should merely be moistened slightly with **Kerosene,** and the shuttle is then replaced in reverse order. The machine can then be lowered back into position and the plate screwed on again.

Next, open the utility cover of the machine and lubricate as already explained. Here it is important to remember that this should be done sparingly and only at the lubricating points indicated.

And lastly, please remember as a safety precaution always to disconnect the electric power plug before cleaning the machine.

Adjustments

a) Thread breaking:	**a)**
1. Incorrectly threaded.	1. Examine threading of upper and lower threads.
2. Too much tension.	2. Regulate tension of upper and lower threads.
3. Needle is too fine.	3. Compare needle and thread table.
4. Needle is misaligned or is jamming in the stitch hole.	4. Needle is bent or incorrectly inserted (see "Inserting the needle").
5. Stitch hole is worn; caused by needles hitting plate.	5. Have stitch plate expertly repaired.
6. Needle eye is burred or needle point blunt.	6. Insert another needle.
b) Skipped stitches:	**b)**
1. Needle is not inserted properly or is bent.	1. Check position of needle or insert new needle.
2. Needle is too fine.	2. Compare needle and thread table.
3. The long groove of the needle is not facing to the front.	3. See "Inserting the needle".
c) Irregularly formed stitches:	**c)**
1. Lower thread is not unwinding properly.	1. See "Inserting the bobbin".
2. Incorrect tension.	2. Regulate upper and lower thread tension.
3. Needle used is unsuitable for the work.	3. Compare needle and thread table.
4. Thread is knotty.	4. Change thread.
d) Heavy running of machine:	**d)**
1. Machine lacks oil.	1. Oil machine (see folded page at front of instruction manual).
2. Sewing mechanism is dirty or clogged.	2. Apply kerosene at all lubricating points and start the machine running so that the dirt dissolves. Remove the dirt loosened in this way, then oil the machine.
e) Noisy running of machine:	**e)**
1. Cotton caught in shuttle.	1. Clean shuttle.
2. Feed dog is dirty.	2. Clean feed dog.

Sewing Varieties



The sewing machine is fitted with hinged presser foot No. ZZ and a slotted stitch plate. The round hole in front of the slot serves to guide the insertion thread when doing pin tucking work (see "Pin tucking").

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ is used for straight stitching or quilting, also for zig-zag work with wide zig-zag stitch.

Presser foot No. N and round hole stitch plate are used for straight stitching or quilting only.

Stitching plain and fancy seams

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator as required, needle deflection lever central.

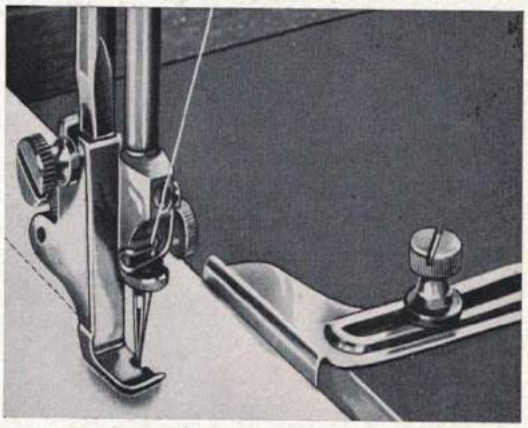
Method of working:

Hold upper and lower threads while sewing the first few stitches. Before starting, check thread tension and stitch adjustment on a small piece of material.

Stitching collars, edges, small pleats and parallel lines of stitching.

Zip foot No. K with guide rule

Adjustment: see quilting.



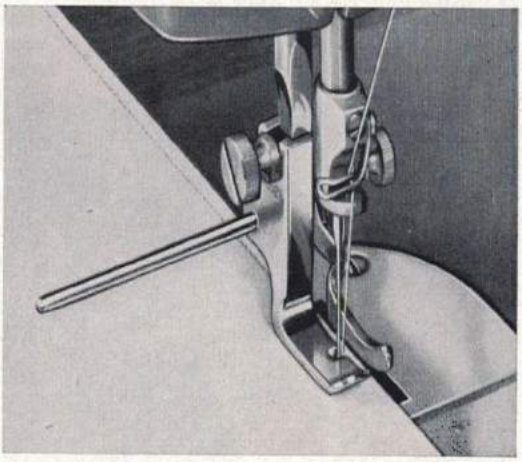
Method of working:

The guide is fixed to the base plate by means of the knurled screw.

While sewing, the edge of the material slides along the edge of the rule. By moving the rule the line of stitching can be brought nearer to or further away from the edge.

Zip foot No. K with guide

Adjustment: see quilting.



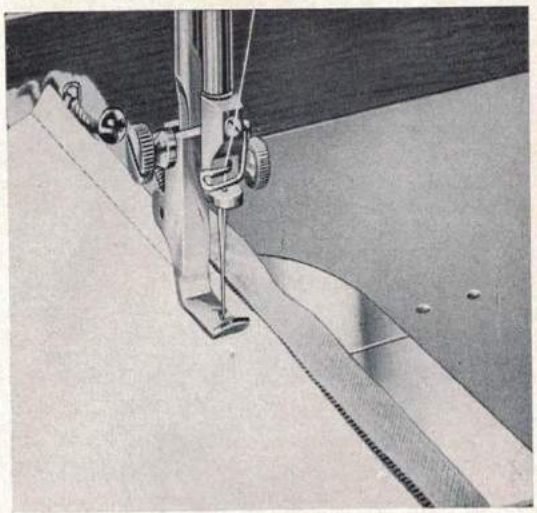
Method of working:

The guide is pushed through the hemmer and screwed tight. It runs along the edge of the material or along a parallel line of stitching.

Sewing-in zip fasteners

Zip foot No. K

Adjustment: see quilting.



Method of working:

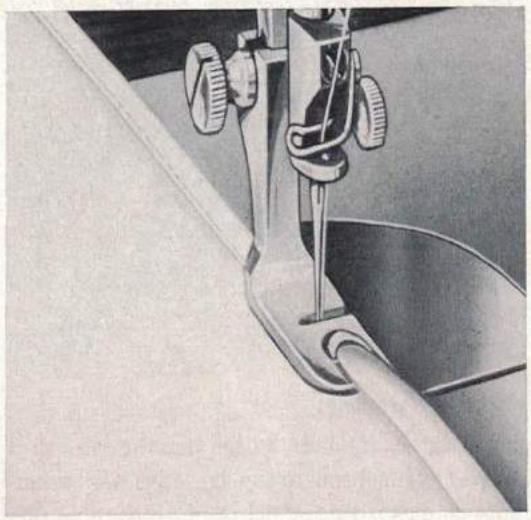
The zip fastener can be sewn-in so that it is either visible or concealed. If concealed, both material folds should meet over the middle of the fastener.

Hemming white goods and clothing

Narrow hems.

Hemming foot No. S

Adjustment: see quilting.



This foot is for stitching hems about $^1/_8$" wide. It is very suitable for hemming towels, kitchen cloths, handkerschiefs, serviettes, table cloths, apron straps.

Method of working:

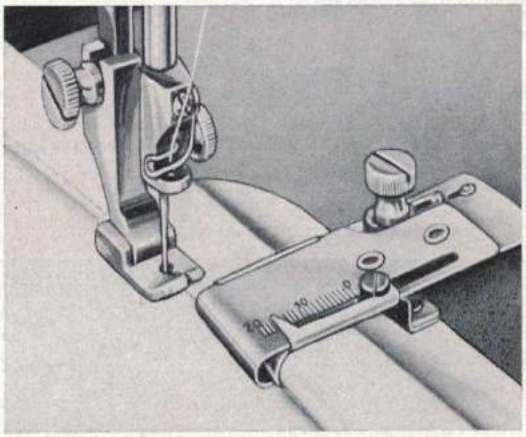
The material edge should be turned down slightly or, if possible, cut on a bias. Introduce the material edge into the scroll of the foot, pushing it forward with a pin until it is held by the machine needle. While sewing, the material must be guided in such a way that it feeds the foot adequately without choking it. Braid, cord or lace can also be fed through and sewn simultaneously.

Wide hems

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ and adjustable hemming attachment (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: see quilting.

The adjustable hemming attachment sews hems of $^3/_{16}$—$^7/_8$" width and is used for white goods.



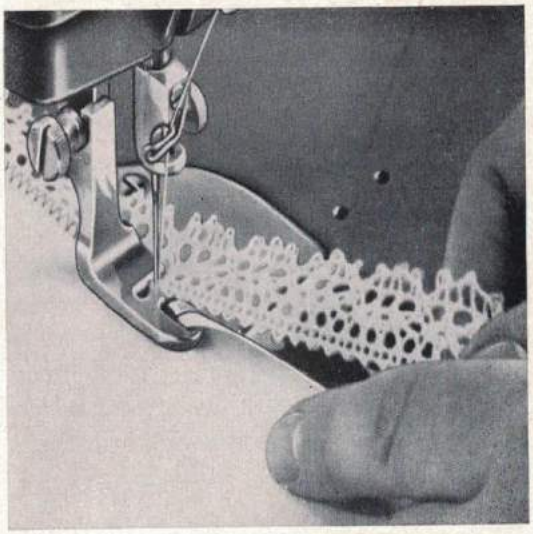
Method of working:

Fasten the attachment to the base plate by means of the knurled screw so that the folded edge is in alignment with the machine needle. Loosen the small screw on the attachment, adjust the latter to the required hem width, then tighten the screw. The material edge should be creased about ¼" wide and introduced into the hemming attachment thus ⊂

Rolled hem

Hemming foot No. RS, slotted stitch plate.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 2-3, stitch regulator 1—2½, needle deflection lever to right.



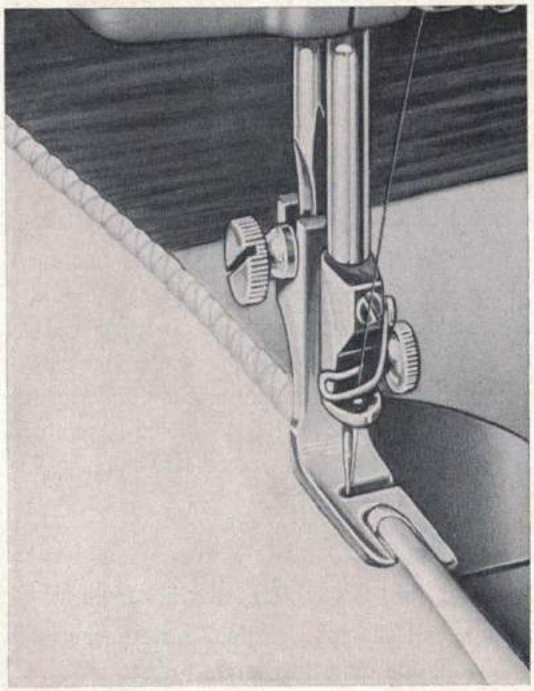
The rolled hem is a fancy hem used for silk fabrics, tulle, georgette, chiffon, lawn and other fine, light weight fabrics. It is very decorative if sewn with coloured thread.

Method of working:
As with the ordinary hemming foot.

Scalloped hem

Hemming foot No. MS and slotted throat plate.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator as required, needle deflection lever to right.



The longer the stitch, the larger and bolder the scalloped effect.

This type of hemming is very effective for knitted fabrics, and can also be used quite easily for fine fabrics such as rayon and cotton.

Method of working:

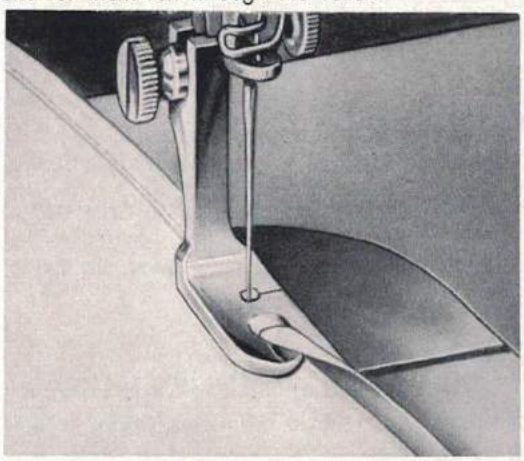
As with ordinary hemming foot.

Felling or French seams

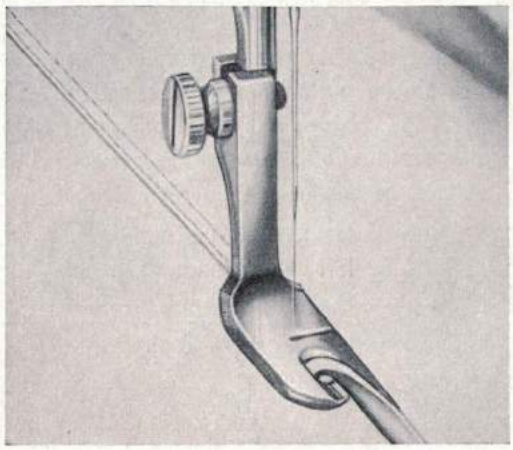
Feller No. KP
Adjustment: see quilting.

Method of working:

Trim both material edges neatly and lay one over the other, so that the lower edge protrudes by $^{3}/_{16}$" Hold both pieces of work together in this position and let them run through the feller.

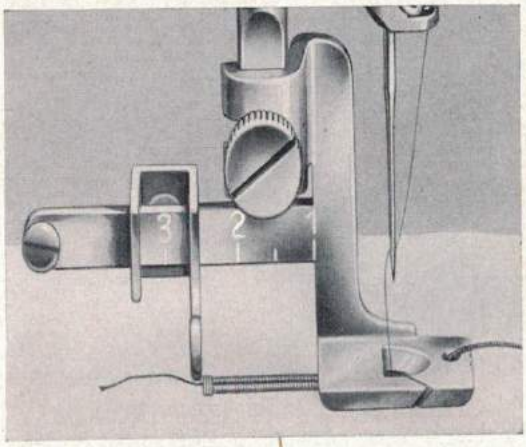


Next, flatten out the material, place the work under the presser foot with the seam facing upwards and stitch down the seam on to the material.



Buttonholes for shirts, underclothing etc.

Buttonhole presser foot No. WK and slotted stitch plate



Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 2 (for silk fabrics 1½), stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever to right.

Bars for buttonholes

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 4 (for silk fabrics 3½), stitch regulator slightly to left of 0, needle deflection lever to right.

Thread tension: upper normal, lower slightly increased.

Thread:

When doing buttonhole work with knitted fabrics, a strip of linen should be inserted under or between the layers of material.

Method of working:

1. Adjust the length of the buttonhole as required by means of the rule with adjustable slide fitted to the presser foot.
2. Run the insertion thread or gimp into the guide hole of the buttonhole and oversew it with zig-zag stitching as far as the adjustable slide. Then lift the foot, leaving the needle in the material to left of the insertion thread.



3. Next, turn the material to the left ↶ around the needle (see illustration).
4. Lower presser foot.

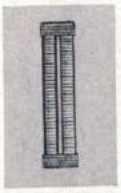


At this stage the insertion thread should be secured by means of 1—2 stitches.

5. Take needle out of material, set zig-zag regulator at 4 (for silk fabrics 3½).
 Sew 5—6 bar stitches, at the same time holding the material firmly to prevent its being fed through.



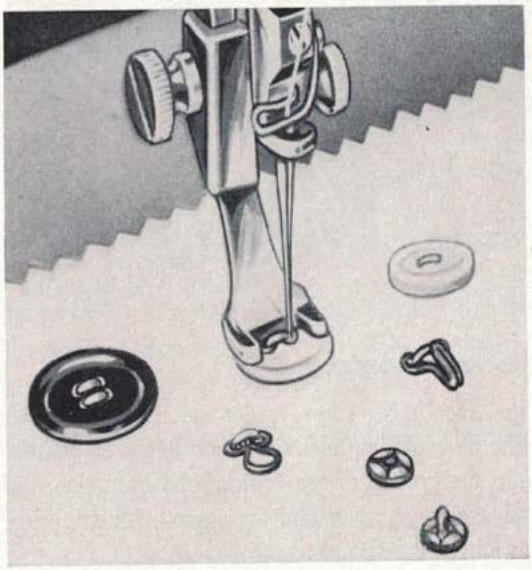
6. Take needle out of material, set zig-zag regulator at 2 (for silk fabrics 1½) and sew the other side of the buttonhole.



7. Take needle out of material, set zig-zag regulator at 4 (3½). While holding the material in position sew the second bar with 5—6 stitches.
8. Press down the **Drop Feed,** push zig-zag regulator over to the right and secure with a few stitches. Cut off the insertion thread at bar and cut buttonhole between the two bars.

Buttonholes on underclothing etc. can also be made without insertion thread.

Sewing-on buttons, snap fasteners, hooks and eyes



Button sewer No. KA, slotted stitch plate

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator (in accordance with width between holes), stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever to right, lower feed dog.

Method of working:

Place button or eye under the presser foot so that the holes appear in the gap of the foot. The zig-zag stitch must be so adjusted as to permit the needle to stitch from one hole to the other. After sewing set the zig-zag regulator on 0 and knot thread with a few straight stitches.

If a long button shank is required, place a matchstick or the thick end of a darning needle on the button between the two holes and sew over the matchstick or darning needle in the manner described above.

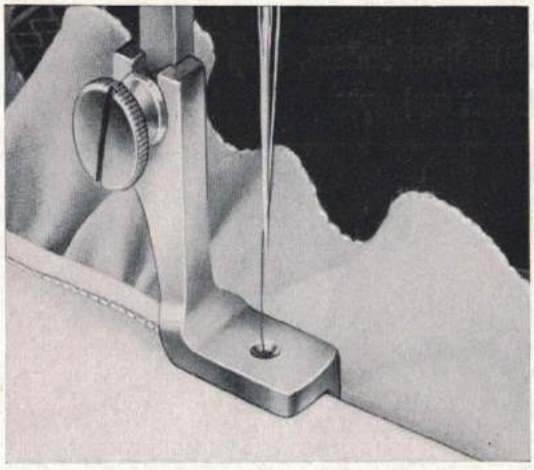
Frilling or Gathering

Frilling attachment No. KR.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, needle deflector lever central.

The longer the stitch, the larger the amount of gather or frilled effect.

Frilling flounces and sewing-on to smooth material



Method of working:

The flounce is inserted **under** the foot, while the smooth material, turned at the edge, is pushed into the groove of the foot. In **one** operation the flounce is gathered and the smooth fabric stitched on to the flounce.

Frilling single material.

Method of working:

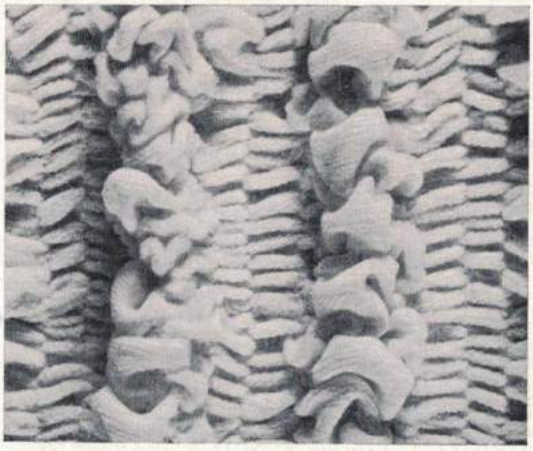
The material should be inserted under the frilling attachment as with any other presser foot.

Frilling and smocking work with elastic thread

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ and slotted stitch plate.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator as required, needle deflection lever central.

For children's frocks, nightwear and lingerie also in charmeuse, blouses etc.



Method of working:

Wind the elastic thread on to the bobbin without tension (but not too loose). Then insert bobbin into bobbin case so that the thread will unwind to the **left** (that is to say, in the wrong direction). The thicker the material the greater the tension required. For the upper thread use sewing machine thread or sewing silk. The upper thread tension must be approximated to that of the lower thread.

When doing frilling, sew parallel lines of ordinary straight stitching. The longer the stitch and tighter the tension, the more compactly will the fabric be drawn together by the elastic thread. When doing smocking with elastic thread, hold the material taut and stitch crosswise, in zig-zag or curved lines or in any other pattern.

Frilling work done with loose upper tread

Presser foot No. ZZ

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 3—5, needle deflection lever central.

Method of working:

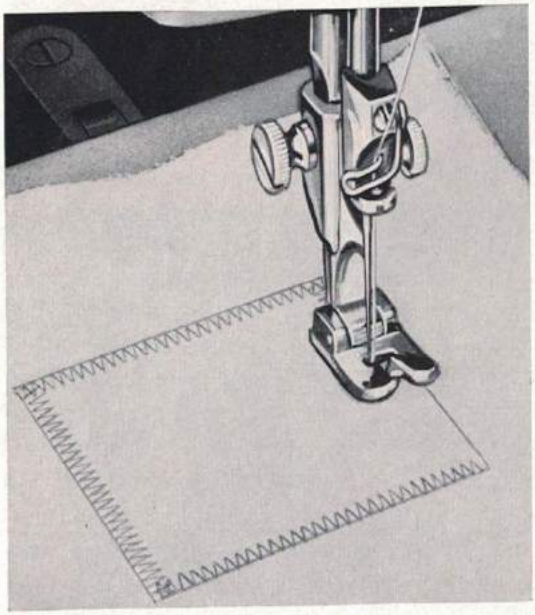
Use sewing thread or sewing silk according to the type of material, but ensure that the lower thread is as strong as the upper thread. Sew parallel lines of stitching about the width of the presser foot or half this width, fasten upper and lower threads at **one end** and, from the other end gather the material together on the lower thread in keeping with the width of frilling required. Then secure this side by knotting or stitching down the sewing threads.

Mending of materials

Patching linen

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator about 1, needle deflection lever central.
Tension: Upper and lower threads normal.
Fine sewing thread, sewing machine embroidery or darning thread No. 50—80.



Method of working:

Cover the worn surface with a slightly larger piece of material, neatly trimmed and similar in texture to the original, and with the grain running in the same direction. Sew the patch to the under fabric with a zig-zag stitch, ensuring that the stitching does not extend beyond the edge of the new fabric. At the corners, keep the needle

in the material and turn the work round 90°. When the patch has been zig-zag stitched all round, secure it with a few small stitches then neatly cut away the worn fabric from underneath the lines of stitching.

Patching knitted fabrics.

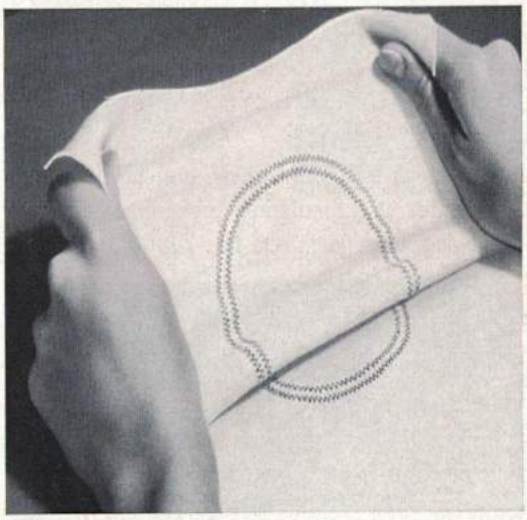
Presser foot, adjustment and tension: See patching linen.

Thread: Very fine embroidery or darning thread or very fine sewing silk.

Method of working:

As for patching linen.

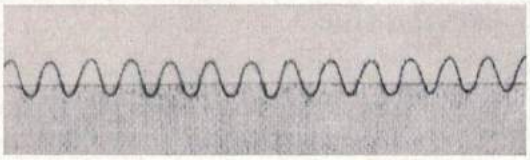
For better wearing and durability, do another line of zig-zag stitching at about one presser foot interval before cutting out the worn material.



The "anchored" zig-zag stitch.

Presser foot No. ZZ.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator ½—1; release needle deflection lever and move from left through central position over to right and back again. The "anchored" zig-zag stitch is elastic in effect like the normal zig-zag stitch. It is ideal for mending materials of every kind as the numerous little fastening stitches make the patch stronger and more lasting.



Method of working:

Feed the work through the machine as if doing ordinary straight stitching. While allowing the machine to run at medium sewing speed, release the needle deflection lever with the right hand and move it quickly to and fro. This useful "anchored" zig-zag stitch can be done very simply and quickly.

Darning

Darning with darning foot No. ST with or without frame.

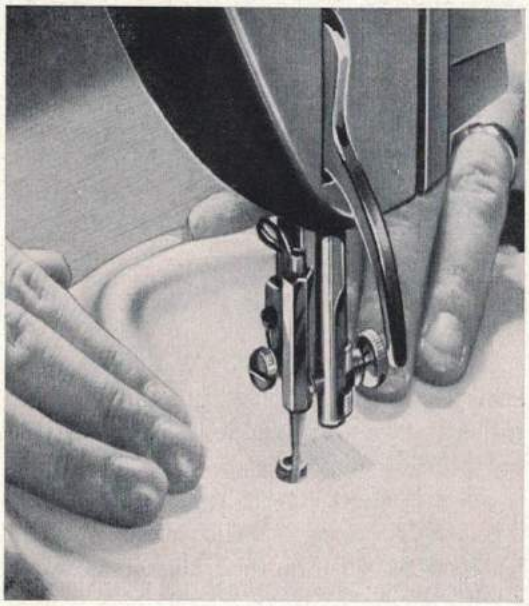
(Supplementary presser foot supplied at extra cost.)

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Lower feed dog.

Tension: Upper and lower threads normal (for expansibly woven fabrics, knitted fabrics and stockings slightly reduced).

For linen and silk: Machine darning yarn No. 50—80, for thick materials ordinary sewing silk or sewing machine thread No. 70—100.



Method of working:

With presser foot lever down, set machine slowly in motion, draw out the lower thread and hold it together with the upper thread for the first few

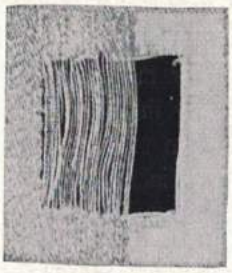
stitches. With machine running quickly, move material slowly to and fro about ½" over and beyond the edge of the worn surface so that the stitches obtain a secure hold in the fabric. When the surface has been sewn over lengthwise, sew crosswise in the same manner.

Darning without presser foot and with frame (the latter at extra cost).

Stretch the material tautly in the frame and, before starting work, lower presser foot lever.

Method of working:

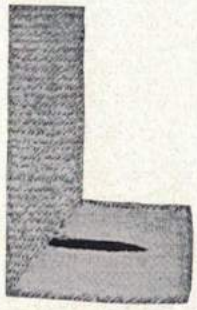
(See darning with darning foot)



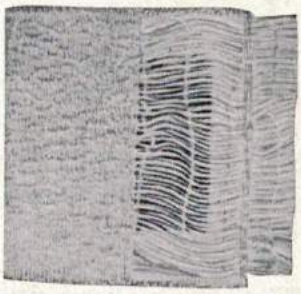
stretch threads of material lengthwise



cover with machine stitches crosswise



darning a corner



darning with twist

Darning stockings

with the special frame and with or without darning foot. First turn the stocking inside out and stretch out the worn surface. Then roll the stocking over the frame. When mending holes in woollen stockings, first draw a woollen thread from one side to the other by hand, secure with a machine stitch, then back to the other side and secure etc. until the hole is filled in; afterwards sew across the woollen thread with small machine stitches.



Darning with darning thread or twist.

To mend large holes in coarser materials (bed linen, towels, kitchen cloths), lay the end of the thread or twist across the worn surface, stitch it down, then cut it away immediately behind the stitching; afterwards machine across the threads.

Machine darning thread in different colours.

Machine darning thread is boiling and colour fast. Worn surfaces in the design of a fabric can therefore be mended without difficulty. The most inconspicuous method of mending woollen fabrics is by means of a woven thread, which is darned over, as described in "Darning stockings", with darning thread in a matching colour. Perlon and nylon stockings are mended with perlon or nylon darning thread.

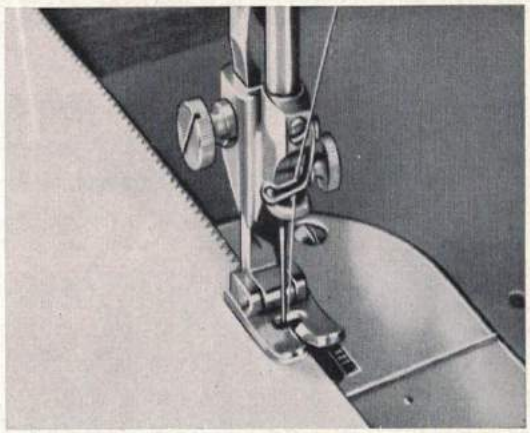
Trimming or oversewing of seams

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator as required, needle deflection lever central.
Tension: Upper and lower threads normal, slightly less for lighter materials.
Embroidery thread, sewing machine embroider- or darning-thread, sewing silk or sewing machine thread.

Method of working:

Clip the material edge and insert under the presser foot, so that the right zig-zag stitch goes over and beyond the edge.



Picot edging

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ, slotted stitch plate.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 2½—3, stitch length about 1, needle deflection lever central.
Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread slightly tighter.
Sewing silk, sewing, embroidery or darning thread.
Picot edged borders in contrasting colours are very attractive for handkerchiefs, scarves, flounces and ruching.

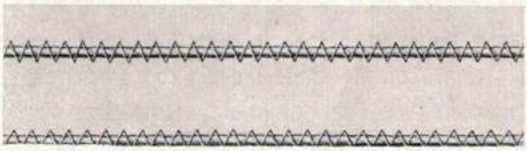
Method of working:

Turn the edge down ¼" and insert under the middle of the presser foot. When sewing, the right stitch goes right over the edge of the material. Finally, cut away the superfluous material neatly from the reverse side.

Binding off edges with simultaneous insertion of lustrous thread.

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 2½—4, stitch regulator 1—1½, needle deflection lever central.
Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread slightly tighter.
Embroidery, mending or very fine sewing thread and lustrous thread.



Method of working:

Lay the lustrous thread along the turned down edge of the material and work as desribed under "Picot edging".

Sewing-on or insertion of lace into the material.

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.

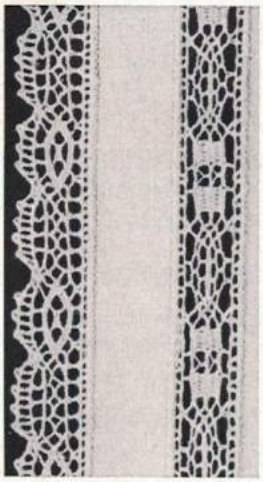
Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 2—3, stitch regulator 1—1½, needle deflection lever central.

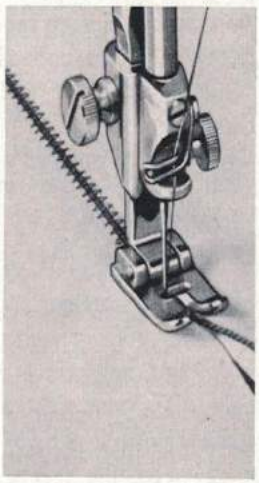
Tension: Upper and lower threads normal.

Embroidery or mending thread No. 50, very fine sewing thread No. 70—80.

Method of working:

Lay the lace ¼" from the edge of the material so that the edge of the lace comes under the centre of the presser foot. After stitching on the lace, cut away the superfluous material edge from underneath.





Joining together two pieces of material

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 2½—1, stitch regulator about 1, needle deflection lever central.

Tension: Upper and lower threads normal.

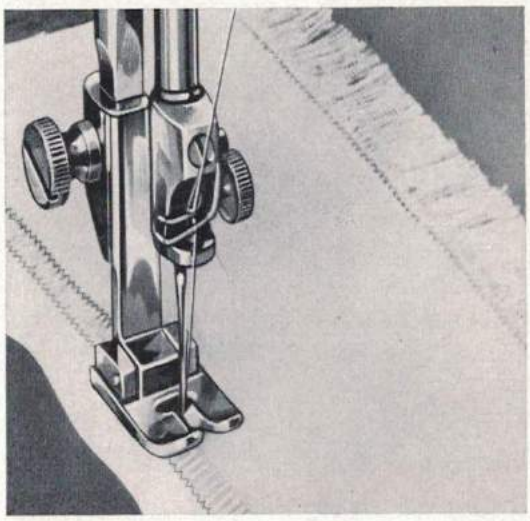
Method of working:

Turn down the two edges about ¼" and insert under the presser foot so that they meet under the centre of the foot. The zig-zag stitch takes in each piece of material alternately. When finished sewing, clip away the superfluous material close to the line of stitching. If a decorative effect is required, coloured embroidery thread can be used or a fancy lustrous thread be inserted simultaneously.

Hemstitching and fringing

Hinged presser foot No. ZZ

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 2½—3, stitch regulator about 1, needle deflection lever central. Tension: Lower thread tighter than upper thread. Embroidery or mending thread, sewing silk.



Method of working:

Draw out threads to the required width, then insert the edge under the centre of the presser foot and sew with zig-zag stitch.

Quilting and padding

Quilting with quilting stitch

Hinged foot ZZ.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator as required, needle deflection lever as required. Tension: Upper and lower threads normal. Sewing silk.

(Quilting attachment supplied separately at additional cost)

Method of working:

Tack the top material on to the layer of padding. For parallel lines of stitching, use the quilting attachment which is fixed above the presser foot by means of screw and U-clamp. If a pattern is required, this should be worked on the under side of the material.



Quilting with zig-zag stitch.

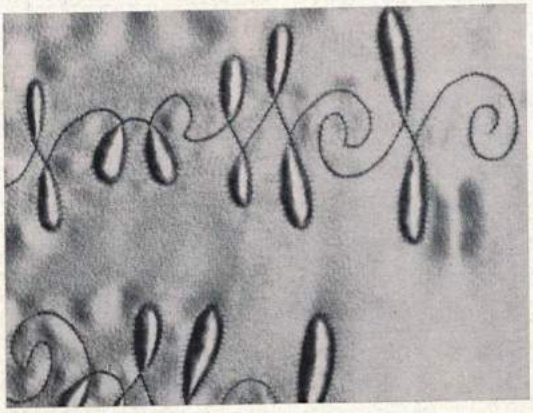
Hinged presser foot No. ZZ, slotted stitch plate.
Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator as required, stitch regulator as required, needle deflection lever central.

Tension: sewing thread and method of working: See above.

Quilting of decorative patterns.

Presser foot No. ZZ.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator as required, needle deflection lever central.
Tension: Upper and lower threads normal.
Sewing silk.



Method of working:

First, trace the pattern on to thin lining material. Next, tack the lining on to the reverse side of the top material with medium to long stitches, and work over the pattern with quilting stitch. Then, using a punch, carefully bore holes in the lining material through which the wadding or wool filling is introduced. Finally, draw the holes in the lining together and sew them down.

Applique work

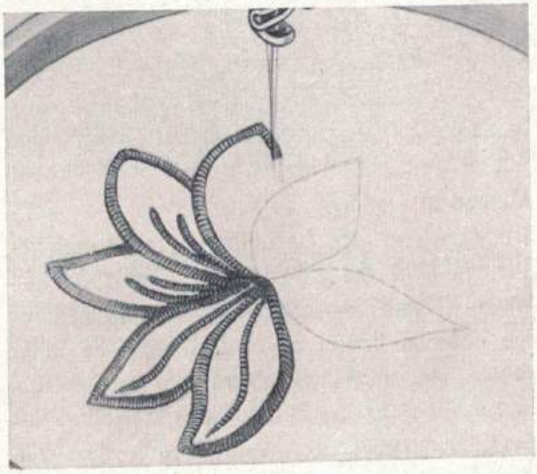
Applique work without presser foot and using embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Zig-zag regulator 2½—4, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread slightly tighter.

Sewing silk, embroidery or mending thread.



Method of working:

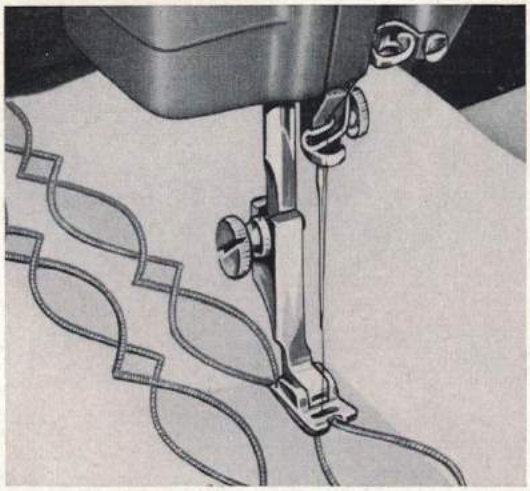
Take off presser foot and lower feed dog. Stretch the material tautly in the embroidery frame, lay the pattern motif over the material, **lower presser foot lever** and stitch two to three times around the contours of the design. Cut away the superfluous material of the motif at the stitching. Next, set the zig-zag regulator from 0 to 2½—4, according to the nature of the fabric used, and embroider over the lines of stitching with close zig-zag stitch.

When working the curves, turn the frame slightly keeping the needle at the outside edge of the bend, work a few stitches, turn the frame again etc. until the curve is finished.

Applique work with thread insertion.
for simple patterns covering a large surface:

Cord presser foot No. KO

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 1½—2, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread slightly tighter.
Sewing silk, embroidery thread, insertion thread.



Method of working:
Trace out and tack the pattern on to the material. The width of the zig-zag stitch should be between 1½ and 2 according to the thickness of the insertion thread or cord. Thread the latter through the small hole at front of presser foot and pull it under the foot towards the rear. Work over the contours of the motif with close zig-zag stitch; the insertion thread will appear automatically under the stitching.

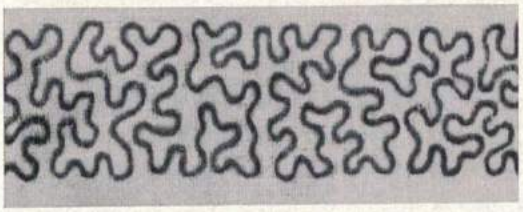
Eccentric embroidery with straight stitch

Without presser foot and with embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.
Lower feed dog.

Tension: Upper thread tight, lower thread slightly looser.

Upper thread: 36—70 sewing thread.
Lower thread: Embroidery thread (for silk or woollen fabrics sewing silk can also be used). For this work the lower thread must be so loose that it winds closely round the upper thread.



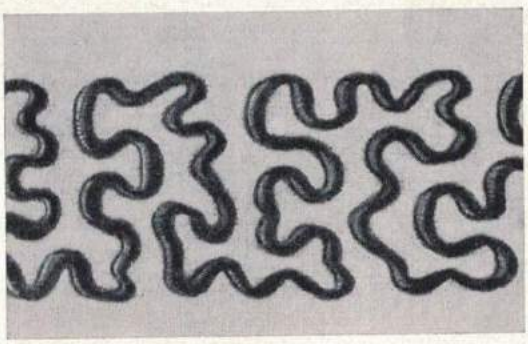
Method of working:
Stretch the material tautly in the frame. **Before starting to sew lower the presser foot lever** and pull up the lower thread. With the machine running quickly, move the frame slowly to and fro in littie curves.

Eccentric embroidery with lustrous thread.
The reverse side of the material, on which the pattern is traced, should face upwards. For the upper thread use embroidery thread (for silk or woollen fabrics sewing silk can also be used), and wind lustrous thread of the same colour on to the bobbin. The bobbin should be inserted into the bobbin case so that the thread unwinds in the wrong direction, that is to left. The bobbin thread should be tight and the upper thread loose.

Eccentric embroidery with zig-zag stitch

Without presser foot and with embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 2—4, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.
Lower feed dog.
Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread tighter.



Upper thread: Embroidery thread (also sewing silk for silk and woollen fabrics).
Lower thread: Embroidery thread.

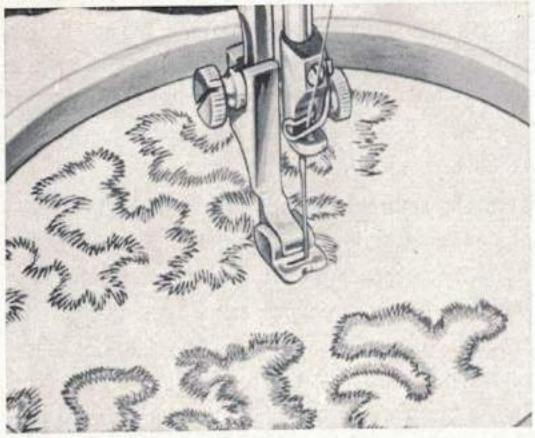
Method of working:

(See "eccentric embroidery with straight stitch"). When work is finished secure the embroidery by means of a few small stitches.

Twin needle eccentric embroidery

Without presser foot and with embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator as far as 2½ (not more, otherwise the needles will break).



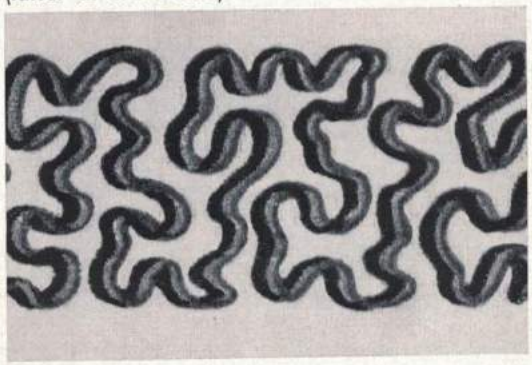
Lower feed dog.
Tension: upper thread normal, lower thread tighter.
Upper thread: Two reels of embroidery thread of different colours.
Lower thread: Embroidery thread.

Method of working:

(See "eccentric embroidery with straight stitch").

Fancy zig-zag work

Cord presser foot No. KO and embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).



Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator about ½—1, needle deflection lever central.

Method of working:

Stretch the material tautly in the frame and, with a loose movement of the wrist, move the work freely to and fro inside the contours of the pattern. This type of work is very effective if done with a multi-coloured thread.

Twin needle fancy zig-zag work

Cord presser foot No. KO and embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator on "4", stitch regulator about ½—1, needle deflection lever central. Twin needle of 1,5 mm, or twin needle clamp on narrowest gauge.

Method of working: See preceding page.

Monogram or initial embroidery

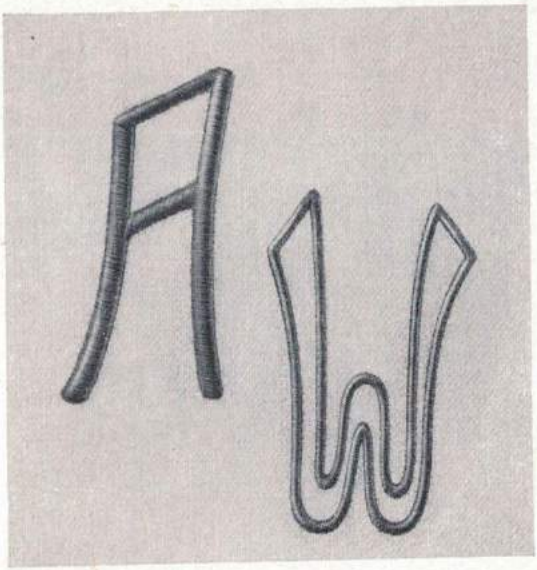
Without Presser foot. With embroidery frame at extra cost.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 1½—4 (according to size and type of ornament), stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Lower feed dog.

Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread tighter.

Embroidery and mending thread.



Method of working:

Stretch material tautly in the frame and draw monogram or initial with pencil (do not use ink). Lower lifter lever, pull up lower thread and sew with close zig-zag stitch. Alternatively, first sew over once with wide apart zig-zag stitch and afterwards with very close stitch. Cord can be inserted simultaneously, if desired.

Using the same adjustment as above, monograms can also be worked with cord presser foot No. KO but without embroidery frame. (For method of working see Applique work with cord presser foot.)

Festoon pattern embroidery

Without presser foot and with embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

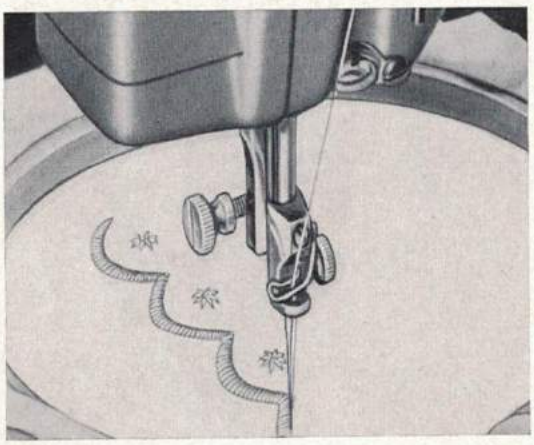
Lower feed dog.

Tension: Lower thread tighter than upper thread. Embroidery thread, sewing silk.

Method of working:

Stretch the material, with pattern already drawn on it, tautly in the frame, lower lifter lever, stitch round the contours two to three times and oversew with zig-zag stitching.

To give a pronounced plastic finish to the curves, lustrous or cotton thread can be inserted simultaneously. The lustrous thread should be laid



along the curve and oversewn with spaced zig-zag stitch. When stitched over for the second time, the zig-zag stitches must lie very close together.

Sew down the thread end by means of a few small stitches.

Little stars

Without presser foot and with embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Lower feed dog.

Tension: Lower thread tighter than upper thread. Embroidery thread, sewing silk.

Method of working:

Stretch the material tautly in frame and **lower lifter lever** before starting to work. Mark the intervals between the stars in pencil. To secure the first end of the thread, sew this down with a few small stitches on the first point of the star, then set zig-zag regulator at 4 and work four stitches from the centre outwards. On the fourth stitch the needle will have returned to the pencil mark. Turn the frame round further, stitch the second point of the star, and so on, until the star is completely embroidered. When finished, sew down the end thread with three or four stitches.

Filling or satin stitch

Without presser foot and with embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).



Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Lower feed dog.

Tension: Lower thread tighter than upper thread. Embroidery thread.

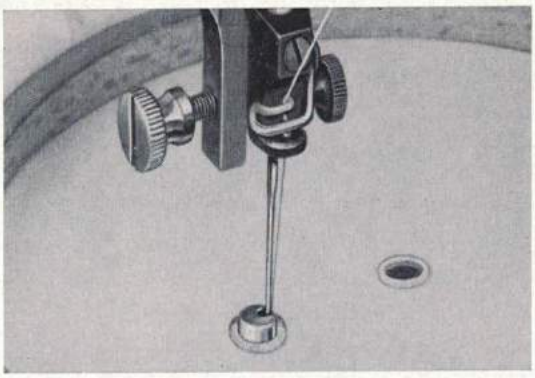
Method of working:

Trace pattern on to the material then stretch the latter tautly in frame. **Before starting to work lower presser foot lever,** pull up the lower thread and sew once or twice round the contours of the pattern with small stitches. Set zig-zag regulator at 4 and fill in the design with rows of zig-zag stitching, in such a manner that each successive row of stitching half covers the previous row. Frequent changes of coloured thread lend a brighter, more colourful effect to this kind of work. For climbing plants, stalks and leaves use stem stitch with zig-zag regulator set at 1½—3. The work should be held at a slight angle to the stitch width. Multi-coloured thread is very suitable for such work.

Eyeletting embroidery

2 eyeletting embroidery discs, 2 punches and embroidery frame. (At extra cost).

Draw back slide, clamp a large or small eyeletting disc on to the stitch plate and push slide back. (See "Inserting pin tucking attachment").



Adjustment for large holes (large eye-letting disc) Zig-zag regulator 2½, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

To sew down end threads: set zig-zag regulator on 0 and needle deflection lever to right.

Lower feed dog.

Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread very tight.

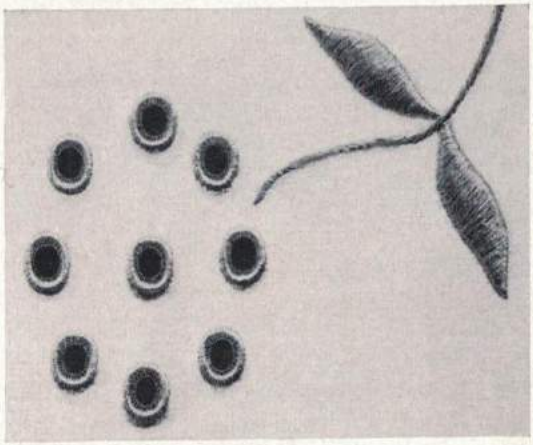
Upper thread: 50, 60 or 80 sewing machine embroidery thread.

Lower thread: 30 embroidery thread.

Lower **presser foot lever** before embroidering!

Adjustment for small holes
(small eye-letting disc)

Zig-zag regulator 2½, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever to right. To sew down thread ends: Zig-zag regulator 0. Other adjustments, tension and thread required shown under "Adjustment for large holes".



Method of working:

Stretch the material tautly in frame and punch holes with large or small punch. Draw the hole to be embroidered over the guide of the eyeletting disc and pull up the lower thread. With the machine running quickly, stitch once round the edge of the hole, the stitches being set wide apart, then revolve the frame once more round the guide, very slowly and evenly, so that the stitches lie close to each other. Finally, sew down with two or three stitches. To embroider the hole more closely, turn the frame three or four times around the guide.

Richelieu embroidery

With embroidery frame at extra cost.
for dresses, blouses and fancy covers.

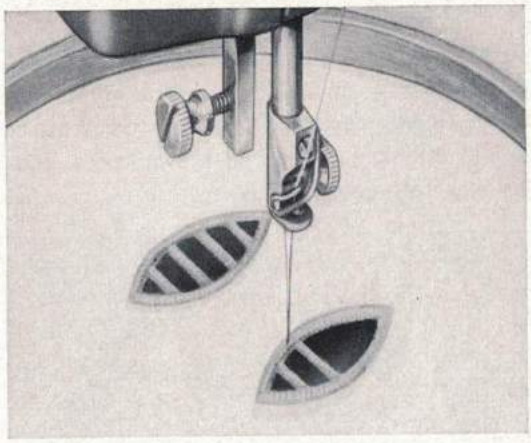
Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Zig-zag regulator 2, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

without presser foot and with embroidery frame. Lower feed dog.

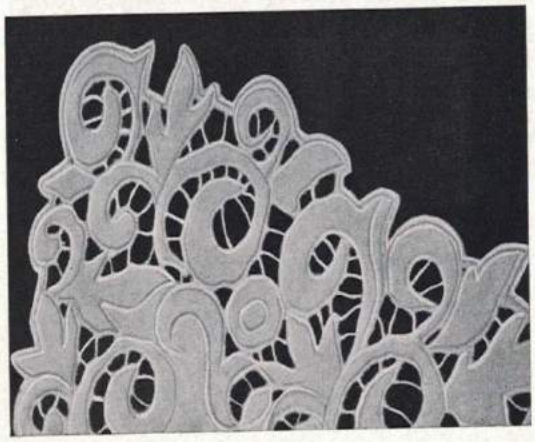
Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread tighter.

Mending thread and insertion thread.



Method of working:

Stretch the material, with pattern already traced out, tautly in the frame, lower lifter lever and pull up lower thread. Sew round the described contours once or twice with small stitches then cut out the material close to the sewn edge. The edge is then oversewn with wide apart zig-zag stitching (zig-zag regulator 2) and bars drawn across the hole. Set the zig-zag regulator at 0 again and work four to six times from one edge across to the other, set zig-zag regulator at 2 and cover the threads with close zig-zag stitches.



Insertion thread is then laid a long the previously worked edge and oversewn with close zig-zag stitching. The thread end is sewn down by small stitches.

Toledo embroidery

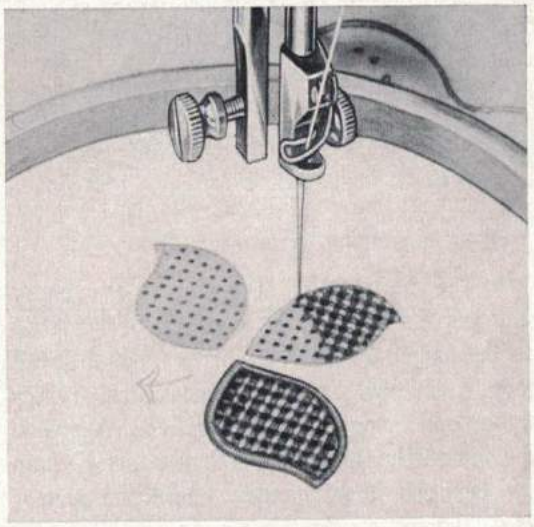
With embroidery frame at extra cost.

Without presser foot and with embroidery frame. Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 1½—2, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Lower feed dog.

Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread tighter.

Embroidery thread.



Method of working:

After tracing the pattern on to the material, pull out bunches of weft and warp threads from the fabric, leaving a symmetrical pattern composed of alternate holes and little squares of fabric. The number of threads pulled out to form a hole must not exceed the number in the adjacent square of material. Stretch the material tautly in the frame, lower lifter lever and pull up lower thread. Then sew over the bundles of threads length-and crosswise with close zig-zag stitch, but leaving the cross pieces of fabric free. Closely oversewn cord insertion is then worked round the countours of the pattern.

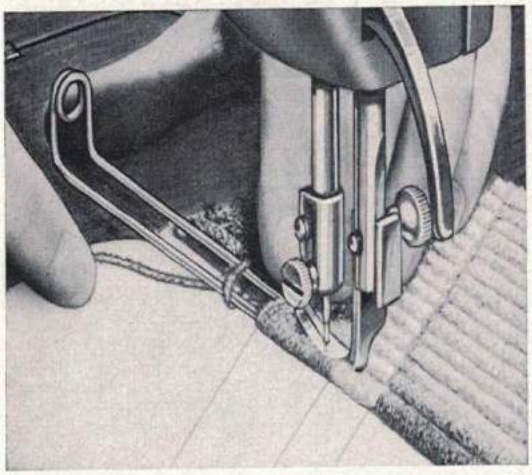
Kelim work

Kelim presser foot No. KE, Kelim fork at extra cost.

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 1—2, needle deflection lever central.

Tension: Upper and lower threads normal.

Wool or rubbed wool, sewing thread No. 70—80, buckram with traced design.



Method of working:

Affix the short end of the spring to the shorter prong of the fork and the long part of the spring to the longer part of the fork so that the wire loop is on top. Knot the end of the woollen thread and clamp it into the wire loop, then wind the thread closely round the fork about 1" from the left and insert it under the Kelim presser foot. The presser foot is now over the middle of the fork. Secure the first woollen threads by oversewing them about ½" forwards and backwards. Next, wind the wool evenly round the fork and stitch over this portion. When the fork is almost completely covered, release the spring, raise the presser foot and pull the fork about 2—3" out of the stitched wool. Finally, sew down again with a few forward and backward stitches. The next row must lie close up to that previously stitched. When changing threads the initial thread should remain about ½" to the left of the fork, the end thread being taken at an angle to the right under the fork and cut off. When work is finished clip off short all remaining threads.

Plush work

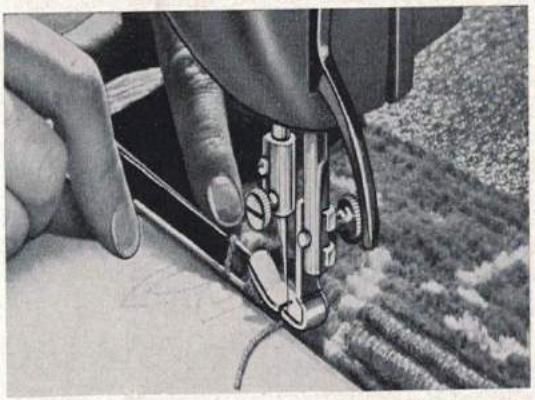
Hemmer No. K, Kelim fork (latter at extra cost).

Detach guide from hemmer.

Adjustment: See Kelim work.

Tension: Upper and lower threads normal.

Wool, sewing thread No. 70—80, black.



Method of working:

Wind wool round the fork and sew as described under "Kelim". The second row should half cover the preceding row etc. When finished, cut open the wool loops and clip evenly.

Sponge finish-with fork

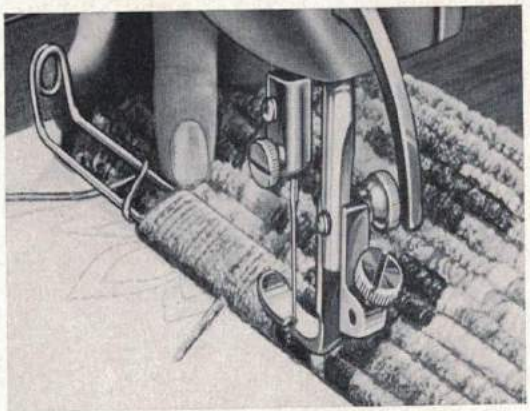
Hemmer No. K, Kelim fork (latter at extra cost).

Detach guide from hemmer.

Adjustment: See Kelim work.

Tension: Upper and lower threads normal.

Rubbed silk, sewing thread No. 70—80, black.



Method of working:

As for plush work, except that the loops on the surface are **not** cut open.

Smyrna work

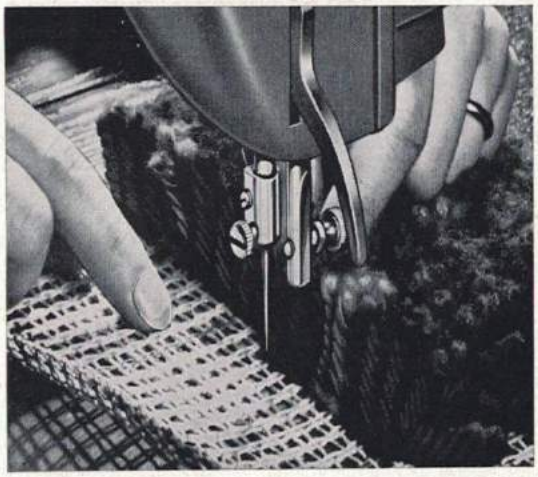
Without presser foot

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

Lower feed dog.

Tension: Upper and lower threads normal.

Smyrna wool, sewing thread No. 70—80, black Smyrna canvas mat.



Method of working:

The smyrna wool should first be cut into even lengths of 3—4", each piece then being doubled together and sewn at the fold on to the cross-web of the canvas. When starting to work, **lower presser foot lever** and stitch each piece of wool once forward, backward and forward again, so that it is securely fastened. When finished, clip the pile evenly.

Patterned canvas can be bought for this purpose or, alternatively, the design can be followed from a paper pattern.

Sand pattern embroidery

Without presser foot and with embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.

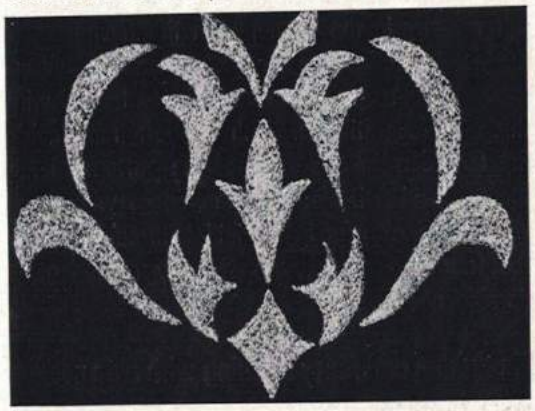
Lower feed dog.

Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread tighter.

Embroidery thread, sewing silk.

Method of working:

Stretch the material, with pattern already traced, tautly in the frame, **lower presser foot lever** and pull up lower thread. While embroidering, turn the frame with a slight circular motion so that each curve of the pattern runs into the next.



Gold or lustrous thread embroidery

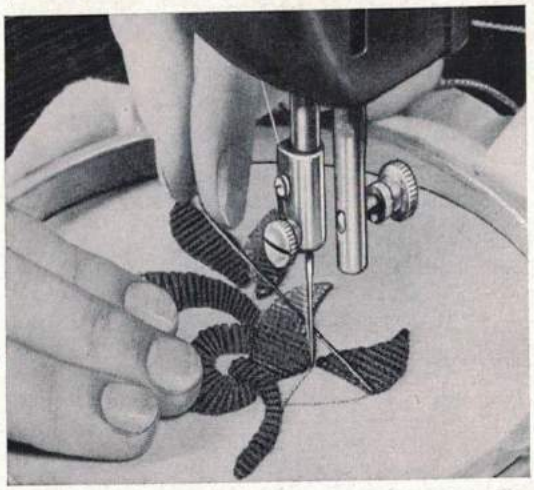
should be worked as described above, but with the difference that the metallic or lustrous thread is wound into the bobbin and worked from the reverse side.

Applique and fancy zig-zag work can also be done with metallic thread if this is wound on to the bobbin. The embroidery must always be worked from the reverse side.

Applique work with woollen insertion

(Wool, rubbed wool, lustrous thread, bast)
Without presser foot and with embroidery frame (latter at extra cost).

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator 0, needle deflection lever central.



Lower feed dog.
Tension: Upper thread normal, lower thread slightly tighter.
Mending thread or sewing silk.

Method of working:

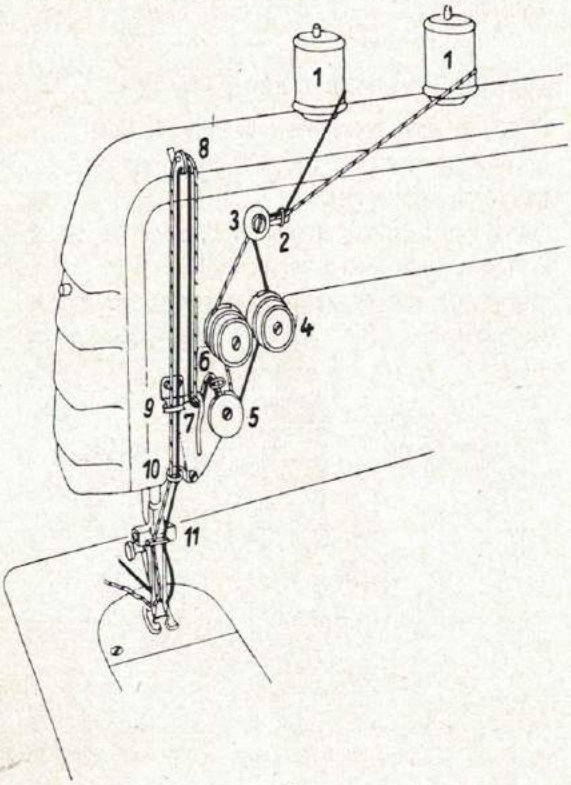
With pattern traced on the material, stretch the latter tautly in the frame, push the frame under the needle, lower presser foot lever and pull up lower thread. Secure the embroidery thread with three or four stitches. With the left hand guide the thread from one edge of the pattern to the other, stitching it down at the edges with small stitches. Finally, pull the initial thread through the fabric to the reverse side by means of a darning needle.

Pin tucking and fancy stitching with twin needles

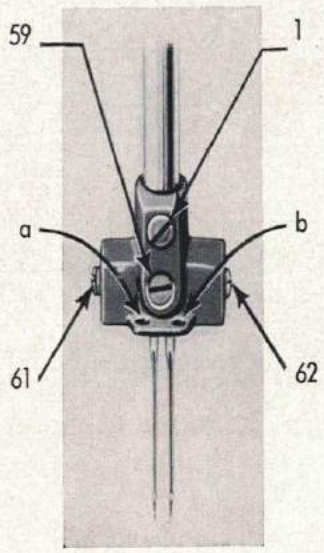
TWO NEEDLES.

Presser feet Nos. BA, BB, BC, BD.
3 pin tucking attachments
All available at extra charge

Adjustment: Zig-zag regulator 0, stitch regulator as required, needle deflection lever central.
For all pin tucking work the deflection lever must be set in central position.



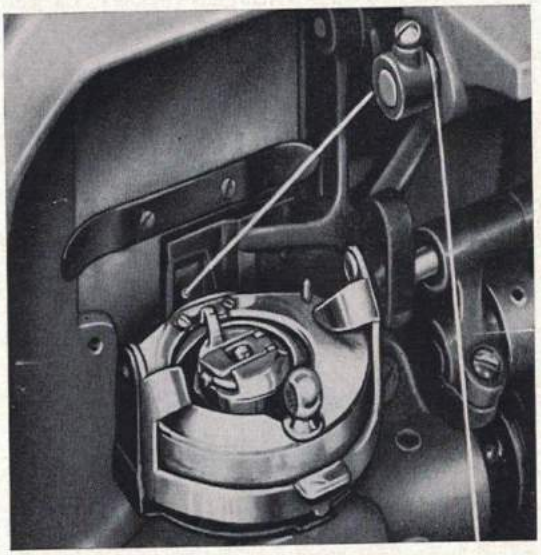
Pass the thread
from the cotton pins 1
through the guide 2
over the disc 3
right-hand thread between the right-hand tension discs 4
left-hand thread between the left-hand tension discs 4
from the right around the guide roll 5
behind the thread tension spring 6
under the thread guide 7
right-hand thread from right to left through the upper hole in take-up lever 8
left-hand thread from right to left through the lower hole in take-up lever 8
through the guide 9
through the guide 10
the right-hand thread through eyelet 11 at the right
the left-hand thread through eyelet 11 at the left
the right-hand thread from front to back through the eye of the right needle
the left-hand thread from front to back through the eye of the left needle
and allow ends to protrude about 4".
For all twin needle work (pin tucking and fancy stitching), exchange the ordinary needle clamp for the twin needle clamp. This should be done in the order indicated by the numbered diagram shown here.



1. Affix the twin needle clamp by turning screw (1) on the needle bar to the right. The clamp should face squarely to the front.
2. Tighten screw (61) after inserting the left needle and screw (62) after inserting the right needle.
3. Increase or decrease the distance between the two needles by turning the screw (59) to right or left respectively.
4. Pass left and right threads through guide holes (a) and (b) respectively. When changing the needles, the twin needle clamp must remain tightly screwed to the needle bar and facing squarely to the front. Insert the needles as far as they will go with long groove facing to the front. The distance between the needles is determined by the thickness of the material used and the width of the pin tucking. Test this before starting to work.

Tension and thread

The lower thread tension should be very tight, but not so tight as to break the thread. The lower thread should be slightly stronger than the upper thread. Upper thread tension tight, sewing thread No. 60, 70 and 80, according to the thickness of the material used, or ordinary sewing silk.



Introducing the pin tucking insertion thread into the machine.

1. Lift machine backwards,
2. Pull the thread over the shaft,

3. Pass it through the guide hole in the stitch plate (in front of needle hole) and pull through about 4",
4. Lower machine again.

Pin tucking insertion thread.

Lustrous thread No. 5 or 8 for silk materials and finely woven fabrics. The insertion thread used should be in accordance with the thickness and type of material worked.

During the sewing operation the insertion thread is stitched into the tucking automatically.

With fine, delicate fabrics tucking done with insertion thread is firmer and more rounded than if done without thread, and is not pressed flat through ironing. On the other hand, tucking in thick woollen materials is better done with the aid of a pin tucking attachment.

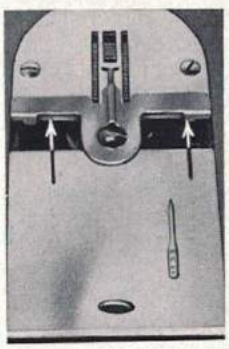
To work groups of pin tucking (several parallel lines of tucking close together), the following attachments should be used:

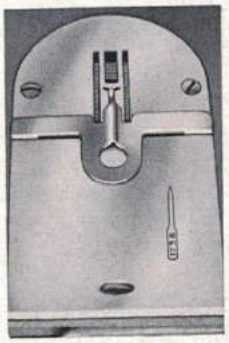
Presser foot No. BD for narrow tucking in light weight fabrics, presser foot No. BC for medium to wide tucking in thick materials.

The guiding grooves in the pin tucking presser foot ensure that the lines of tucking run parallel to each other.

Pin tucking foot No. BA for narrow to medium tucking in light weight fabrics of fairly close texture, and pin tucking foot No. BB for wide tucking in thick, heavy materials are used for sewing single lines of tucking.







Use BA and BD tucking feet for insertion threads, and BB and BC tucking feet for pin tuck attachments.

Inserting the pin tucking attachment.

Pull out the slide, clamp the required pin tucking attachment on to the slotted stitch plate and push slide back again.

Twin needle fancy stitching.

For twin needle fancy work, very attractive effects can be obtained by using upper threads of different colours.

Upper thread tension normal.

Lower thread tension slightly tighter. Both threads of the same strength.

The two needles of the twin needle clamp are set to the narrowest gauge as otherwise the effect of the ornamental stitching will be lost.

Embroidery patterns
(See coloured table at the back of this booklet)
For the different kinds of work described here we recommend embroidery thread No. 50. If the work consists of one layer of material only, place a double layer of tissue paper underneath the fabric which can be easily removed afterwards.

1. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 4 and back.

2. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Zig-zag regulator 0—2½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set left stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 2½ and back, use release catch, move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 4.

3. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 4 and back, very quickly to 4 and back again and slowly from 0 to 4.

4. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS.

Method of working: Set zig-zag regulator on 4, count up to 3 then work as described under No. 1.

5. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: See No. 1.

6. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: As described under No. 1, set deflection lever alternately to right and left.

7. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 2½.
Method of working: See No. 1.

8. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½. Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 1½ to 4 and back, count up to 2, move zig-zag regulator to 4 and back. With deflection lever to right the serrated line will appear on the other side.

9. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set deflection lever on "ON". and right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 2, move zig-zag regulator from 1½ to 4 and back, count, deflection lever to right, count, zig-zag regulator slowly from 1½ to 4 and back, count, deflection lever to left etc.

10. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left, central and right.
Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Right stop of zig-zag regulator at 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 2, move deflection lever from left to centre, count, to right, count, move zig-zag regulator slowly from 1½ to 4 and back, count, deflection lever central.

11. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS. Deflection lever to the left, set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: See No. 3.

12. Zig-zag regulator 0—2½ and 4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set left stop of zig-zag regulator on 2½, use release catch.
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly to 2½ and back, to 2½ and back, using release catch jerk zig-zag regulator to 4 and

back then slowly to 4, and back, and again with a jerk to 4 and back, let go release catch, move zig-zag regulator slowly to 2½ etc. With deflection lever to right the serrated line will appear on the left.

13. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left to right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set deflection lever on "ON" and right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 1½ to 4 and back, count up to 2, deflection lever slowly from left to right and back, count, move zig-zag regulator to 4 and back. With deflection lever to right the serrated line will appear on the other side.

14. Zig-zag regulator 1½ and 4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 4, jerk zig-zag regulator from 1½ to 4, count, jerk zig-zag regulator to 1½.

15. Zig-zag regulator 1½ and 4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: See No. 14.

16. Zig-zag regulator 1½ and 4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 4, jerk zig-zag regulator from 1½ to 4 and back, count, jerk zig-zag regulator to 4, count, jerk to 1½. With deflection lever to right the pattern will appear on the other side.

17. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever right, centre, left.
Flat stitch foot PS. Engage zig-zag regulator at 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 2, move deflection lever from right to centre, count, deflection lever to left, count, move zig-zag regulator with jerk from 1½ to 4, deflection lever quickly to right, zig-zag regulator quickly to 1½.

18. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½, and deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: count up to 4, jerk deflection lever from left to right, count, deflection lever to left.

19. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½' and deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: Count up to 2, otherwise as under 18.

20. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, deflection lever left, centre, right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 3, move deflection lever from left to centre, count, deflection lever to right, count, deflection lever central.
Several parallel rows of this fancy stitch provide an attractive border.

21. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½' and deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: Count up to 6, jerk deflection lever from left to right and back again, count etc. By moving the deflection lever from right to left and back, the little points will appear on the other side.

22. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left, centre, right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Lustrous thread No. 5.
Method of working: As described under No. 20 with thread insertion.

23. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set deflection lever on "ON" and right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 2, move deflection lever quickly to right and left, count, deflection lever right, count, deflection lever quickly left and back, count, then to left.

24. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left, centre, right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 5, move deflection lever from left to centre, count up to 2, deflection lever to right, count up to 5, deflection lever to centre.

25. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left, centre, right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 2, deflection lever central, count up to 5, deflection lever right, count up to 2, deflection lever central, count up to 2, deflection lever left, count up to 2, deflection lever central, count up to 5.

26. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left, centre, right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 6, deflection lever central, count up to 2, deflection lever right, count up to 3, jerk deflection lever to left and right, count up to 2, deflection lever central, count up to 2, deflection lever to left.

27. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left to right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 4, deflection lever with jerk from left to right, zig-zag regulator slowly to 0 and back, deflection lever with jerk to left, zig-zag regulator slowly to 0.

28. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 4, deflection lever quickly to right, zig-zag regulator slowly to 0, deflection lever quickly to left.

29. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left, centre, right.
Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator almost 0, deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Engage zig-zag regulator at 1½.
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 4 to 1½, count up to 2, deflection lever from left to centre, count, deflection lever to right, count, zig-zag regulator slowly to 4, deflection lever to left, zig-zag regulator slowly back to 1½.

30. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left, centre, right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 2, move deflection lever to centre, count, deflection lever to right, count, deflection lever to centre, count, deflection lever to left, count, zig-zag regulator slowly from 1½ to 4, deflection lever quickly to right, zig-zag regulator slowly to 1½.

31. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 4, deflection lever quickly to right, zig-zag regulator slowly to 0, then with jerk to 4 and back, slowly to 4, deflection lever quickly to left, zig-zag regulator slowly to 0.

32. Zig-zag regulator 0—2½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Disengage deflection lever, set left stop of zig-zag regulator on 2½.
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 2½, deflection lever quickly to right, zig-zag regulator slowly to 0 and back, deflection lever to left, zig-zag regulator slowly to 0.

33. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: Zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 4 and with jerk to 0, slowly to 4 etc.

34. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 4, move zig-zag regulator with jerk from 1½ to 4, then slowly to 1½ and 4, and with jerk to 1½.

35. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 4, move zig-zag regulator with jerk from 1½ to 4, slowly to 1½, with jerk to 4 and 1½, slowly to 4 and with jerk to 1½, count up to 4 etc.

36. Zigzag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: See No. 33.

37. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: See No. 33.

38. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4,
needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: See No. 34.

39. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left to right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: Move deflection lever slowly from left to right and back again.

40. Zig-zag regulator 1½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever left and right.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½' and deflection lever on "ON".
Method of working: Count up to 5, move deflection lever slowly from left to right, left, right, left, count up to 5.

41. Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS.

42. Zig-zag regulator 4, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: Work the length of presser foot. When the needle is inside, that is to the right, turn material 90°, work length of foot. The needle is now outside, that is to left, turn material 90°, work length of foot, needle is now outside to left, turn material, work length of foot, needle is now inside (l) to right, turn material, work length of foot, needle inside (right) etc.

43. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator 1—1½, Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.
Method of working: See No. 1.

44. Zig-zag regulator 0—4, stitch regulator 1—1½, needle deflection lever central.
Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.
Method of working: See No. 14.

45. Zigzag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator 1—1½, needle deflection lever left.
Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.
Method of working: See No. 7.

46. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator 1—1½, needle deflection lever left.
Hinged presser foot No. ZZ.
Method of working: See No. 15.

47. Zig-zag regulator 1½—4, stitch regulator 1, needle deflection lever left.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set right stop of zig-zag regulator on 1½.
Method of working: Count up to 3, lower feed dog quickly, move zig-zag regulator from 1½ to 4 and back, raise feed dog, count up to 3 etc.
This can also be worked with the same stitch setting and with deflection lever to right or centre.

48. Zig-zag regulator 2½, stitch regulator 1½—2, needle deflection lever central.
Hinged presser foot No. ZZ. Set left stop of zig-zag regulator on 2½.
Method of working: This ornamental stitch can be worked with a twin needle or the two needle clamp. The needles in the two needle clamp must be set as close together as possible.

49. Zig-zag regulator 2½, stitch regulator 1½—2, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: As described under No. 48, alternately raising and lowering the feed dog while working.

50. Zig-zag regulator 2½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS.
Method of working: As described under No. 48.

51. Zig-zag regulator 2½, stitch regulator almost 0, needle deflection lever central.
Flat stitch foot PS. Set left stop of zig-zag regulator on 2½ and insert two needle clamp or pin tucking needles.
Method of working: Move zig-zag regulator slowly from 0 to 2½ and back again.
A very attractive effect is produced by the simultaneous insertion of coloured thread or cord. A five-coloured ornamental stitch can be worked in one operation. The grooves under the flat stitch foot automatically guide the insertion thread into the work.

52. Pin tucking.
The patterns described and illustrated here represent a selection only of the many designs which can be embroidered.

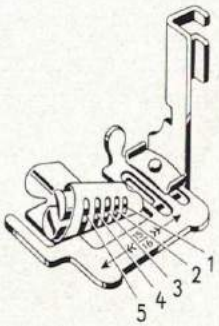
Optional Anker accessories

(available at extra cost)

Bias binder

The Multiple Slot Bias Binder is designed for producing various widths of bias bound edges. Five slots of varying sizes are located in the right side of the binder scroll. These are designed to accept the commercially prepared single fold bias bindings that can be purchased at bargain counters. Commercial bias ranges in size from 1 to 5 inclusive. The sizes of the folded bias are:

Size 1 is 1/4"
Size 2 is 5/16"
Size 3 is 3/8"
Size 4 is 7/16"
Size 5 is 1/2"



Slots for Commercially Folded Bias Binding (side view)

Only single fold commercial bias bindings should be used in the slots of the binder. Double fold bias bindings should not be used. When using commercial single fold bias it is important to insert the widest half of the fold as the lower half, this will insure sufficient ease when curved edges are being bound.

When it is desired to do binding with strips cut from any special fabric, the cutting of the material must be done on a true bias. To make a true bias, fold material so that the crosswise edge or crosswise grain meets the lengthwise edge or selvedge at right angles. Firmly woven bias should measure 15/16" wide when cut. Sheer materials or materials that stretch easily should be cut slightly wider. Determine correct width by experimenting.

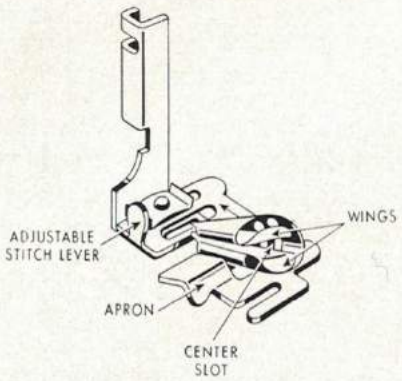
Join binding strips by placing the selvedge edges together, meeting cross grain. Joining bindings in this manner insures a correct grain through the entire binding.

Press seams open and clip very close to line of stitching before inserting in bias binder.
CAUTION: Do not pull fabric edge being bound, or fabric will stretch and give undesirable effect.

Multiple slot binder

To Prepare Machine and fabric
1. Needle Deflection Lever should be in center position.

2. Zig-zag Regulator:
 (a) If straight stitch binding is desired, move lever to zero.
 (b) If Zig-Zag stitch binding is desired, move Zig-Zag Regulator to correspond with desired width, but not further than 3, or needle will hit binder and break.
3. Stitch Regulator should be regulated to length desired. 3 is generally the most desirable straight stitch.
4. Normal upper and lower tensions should be used.



Multiple Slot Bias Binder (front view)

Inserting open bias binder

Fasten Binder securely to Presser Bar in place of Presser Foot. Crease lengthwise a four-inch length of bias. (Do not cut off 4 inch length — it is to serve as a guide).

Place folded edge into open left side of scroll. Holding the entire length between both hands will make operation easier. (See illustration).

Draw cut end under needle hole of Binder with left hand, continuing to hold in place with left hand. With right hand hold bias at top of scroll, using thumb to open the bias so that it will surround the wings of scroll. (See illustation).

Draw bias through accessory until bias is encircling scroll and passing under needle hole folded as desired (See illustration).

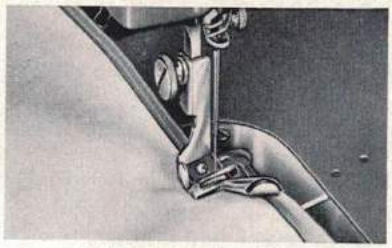
Lower Presser Foot Lever, and stitch slowly for a few inches.

Check to see that edges are turned under properly.

If necessary move adjusting lug to left or right so needle will pierce binding approximately 1/16" from the left edge.

Insert raw edge of fabric to be bound between wings of scroll.

Guide fabric so that raw edge is continually against the inside of scroll.



Bias Binder using Open Fold Bias

Inserting single fold commercial bias

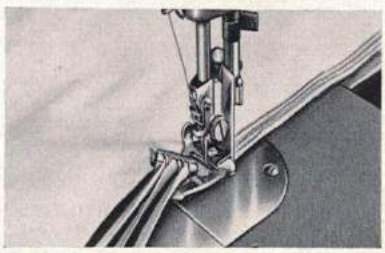
1. Select width of binding desired; fold bias in half and clip end to a point so that it can easily be inserted into the proper slot of binder scroll. A long, strong pin can be used to draw bias through Binder more easily. Be sure that widest half of fold has been inserted as the lower half.
2. Place Binder on Presser Bar and fasten securely.
3. Test stitch for a few inches to determine location of stitches on bias. Stitches should be 1/16" from edge. Move zig-zag regulator to change line of stitching.
4. After Binder has been properly adjusted, line of stitching falling on bias correctly, enter the edge of material to be bound between the halves of binder scroll. Keep the material snug against the inside of scroll to insure fastening of bias. This is especially important when stitching small scallops or curved edges. Use the third finger of the left hand for this, resting the finger on the apron of Binder.

Two and three tone Binding

Using two or three different colored bindings offers an attractive and reversible trim.

When combining bindings always eliminate a size between the widths being used. For example: sizes 1 and 3, or 2 and 4, or 3 and 5 work most satisfactorily.

Be careful to feed binding into proper slot to prevent twisting of bias. Enter edge of material to be trimmed into scroll as with single fold bias, guiding fabric with left hand.
For three tone binding, use sizes 1, 3, and 5, entering size 1 bias in first slot, size 3 in third slot and size 5 in fifth or top slot.



Three Tone Binding

Bias binding as top trim

french fold bias trim
Successive rows of bias trim are often desirable. After deciding width of binding to be used, enter it in proper slot and locate line of stitching. Place garment to be trimmed under the Binder, and guide fabric so that bias will fall in desired position. The inner or outer edge of Binder can be used as a space guide. If slight puckering appears, give a slight drag to fabric, since the Feed-Dogs are moving the fabric at a more rapid rate than the binder is feeding bias.

Ruffler

A. Ruffler Foot — To be attached to the Presser Bar.

B. Needle Clamp Screw — To be placed inside forked arm.

C. Adjusting screw — To hold fullness of gathers or pleats.

D. Pointer — To determine size of pleats or fullness of gathers.

E. Adjusting Lever — To set the Ruffler for gathers or pleats.

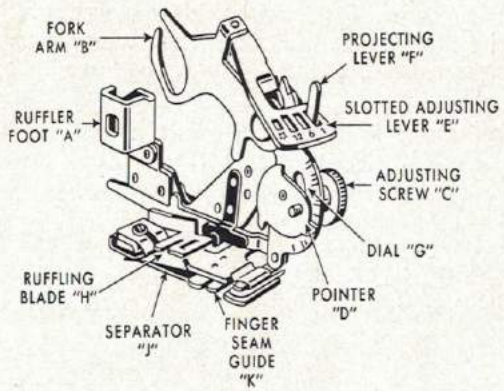
F. Projecting Lever — To fit through slots in adjusting lever.

G. Dial — Numbers from 1 to 8 to aid in setting fullness of ruffle.

H. Ruffling Blade — The upper blue steel blade with teeth at end.

J. Separator — The lower blue steel blade which prevents feed blade contacting feed of machine.

K. Finger seam guide — On ruffler separator.



Helpful guide lines

Line 1. Finger like projection at front of lower blue blade. Indicates position for the garment to which ruffle is to be stitched giving a ¼" seam.

Line 2. Between the blue blades (H and J), utilizing the same fingerlike projection for gathering or pleating material with a ¼" seam or heading.

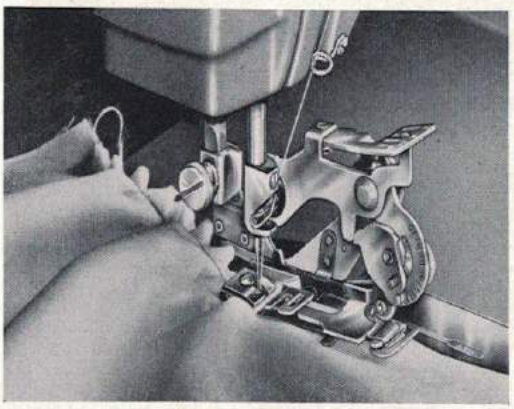
Line 3. Guide located above blue blades used when ruffle is to be enclosed between two pieces of material.

Line 4. Elongated slot located in guide above blue blades, used for piping strip.

Line 5. Finger-like guide located above blue blades, for ruffling edgestitched material that is entered from right.

How to attach ruffler to machine

1. Raise Needle Bar to highest position and remove, Presser Foot.
2. Place Forked Arm astride the Needle Clamp, and at the same time attach Ruffler Foot to the Presser Bar from the right.
3. Tighten thumb screw securely to hold accessory in place during sewing.
4. Move Needle Deflection Lever to center.
5. Set Zig-Zag Regulator on zero.
6. Set Stitch Regulator to correspond with length of stitch desired.



Material between Blue Blades of Ruffler

To Ruffle

1. Raise adjusting lever "E" of Ruffler and place projection "F" in slot "1".
2. Release plastic adjusting screw and lower pointer to "8" on the dial.
of needle — so needle will enter fabric.
3. Insert the material to be ruffled between the two flue blades, drawing material to the back
4. To insure even ruffle heading (¼" deep) place fabric under finger seam guide "L".
5. Bring lower bobbin thread through fabric by turning balance wheel toward you until one complete stitch has been made.

6. Draw both upper and lower threads through accessory and to the back, to avoid needle becoming unthreaded on the upward stroke.
7. Lower Presser Bar Lever.
8. Run machine slowly to insure evenly spaced ruffles.
9. Do not back tack with ruffling accessory. Damage may be done to upper blue blade.

Pleating
one Pleat every twelve stitches

1. Follow instructions as for "One Pleat Every Six Stitches", with the following exception: Raise the adjusting lever "E" of Ruffler and move it to right so that projection "F" will fall in slot "12".

Gathering

1. Attach Ruffler to machine as for basic ruffles.
2. Raise adjusting lever of Ruffler and move it so projection "F" will be in slot "1".
3. Adjust the plastic adjusting screw "C" for the type of gathers desired.
4. Proceed as for ruffling.

To do group pleating and gathering

The Ruffler can be adjusted for group pleating or gathering by lifting the adjusting lever and moving it to the right, so that the top of the projection enters the slot indicated by a star. The ruffler action will then be disengaged and only plain stitching will be made. The adjusting lever of Ruffler should be moved in this manner whenever space is desired between pleats or gathers. As soon as desired space has been made, adjust the lever so that the projection enters either slot marked "1" or "6" or "12".

Ruffling and sewing to garment

A gathered or pleated ruffle can be made and attached to a garment in one operation.

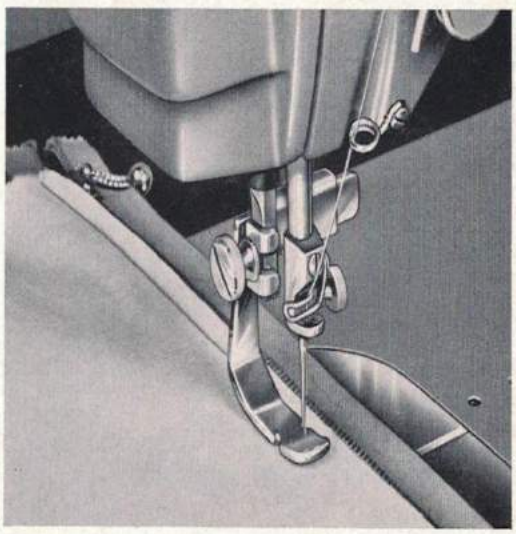
A piping or facing may also be added at the same time.

1. Proceed as for ruffling with the following exceptions:
2. Place garment to which ruffle is to be attached under the ruffling accessory using line 1 as guide.
3. Facing should be placed on top of the blue blades — using line 3 as guide.
4. Piping should be inserted in slot "H" with folded edge of piping toward the left.
 If piping and facing are used together place the facing above piping guide "H" using line 5 as guide.

Pleating
one pleat every six stitches

1. Attach Ruffler to machine as for basic ruffles.
2. Raise the adjusting lever "E" of Ruffler and move it to right so that projection "F" will fall into slot "6".
3. Adjust the plastic adjusting screw for the depth of pleat desired. Dial indicater should be between "3" and "8".
4. Proceed as for ruffling.

The Combination Zipper Foot



The Adjustable Cording Foot was designed to allow a heavy or bulky substance to ride close to a stitching without the danger of needle piercing into a cord, not allowing for cord adjustment, or into the link of a zipper bending or breaking the needle.

The adjustable foot can be set to right or left of machine needle and can be placed so that stitching is slightly away from cord when stitching a welt, then moved a little closer to cord when welt is enclosed in fabric, thus the first line of stitching which mars the appearance of a lovely covering is hid.

Illustration shows welt being stitched to material enclosing the cord in one operation.

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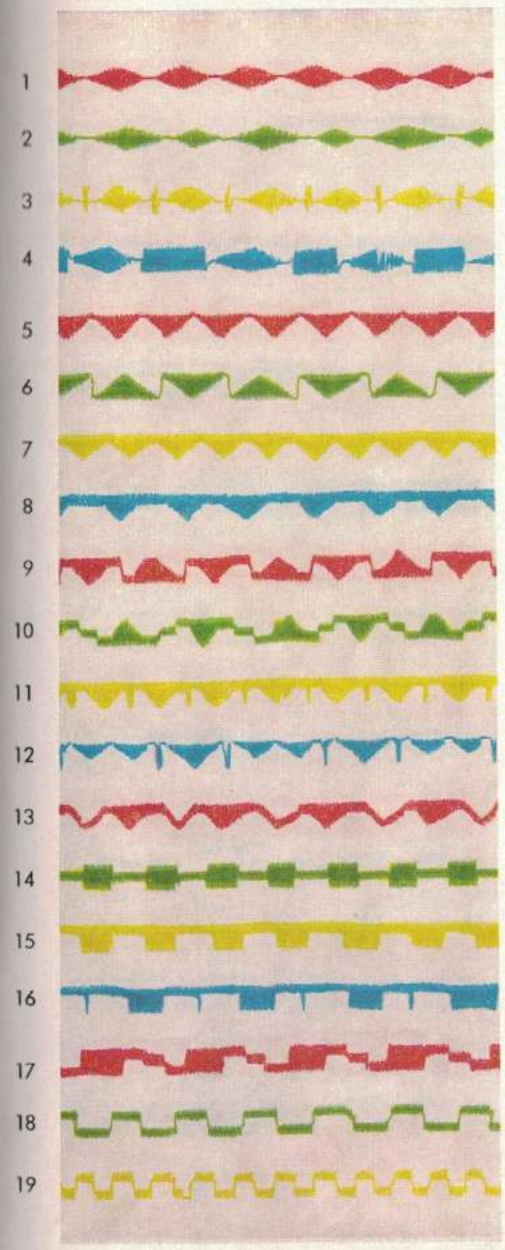
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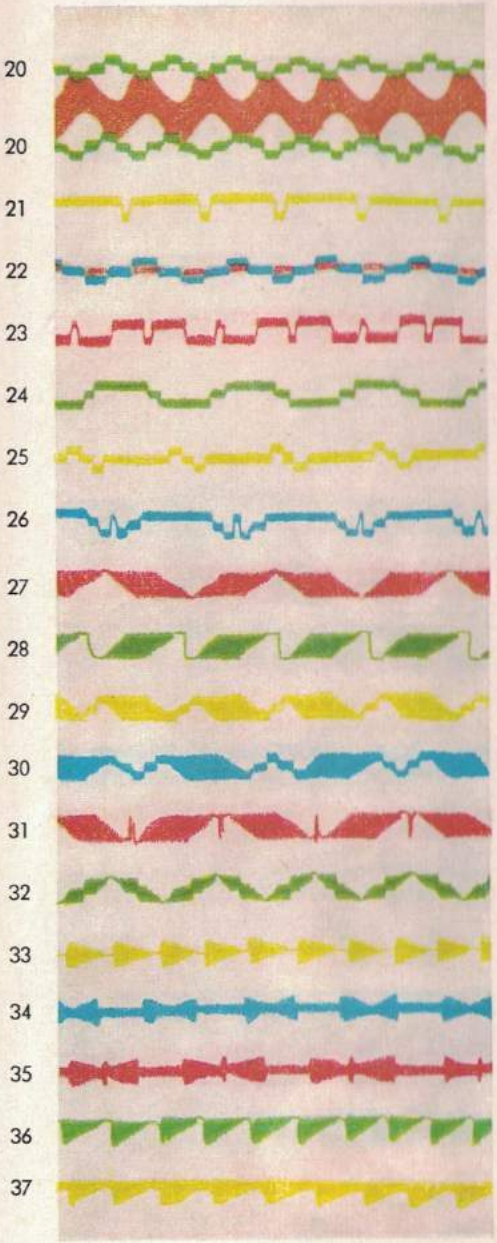
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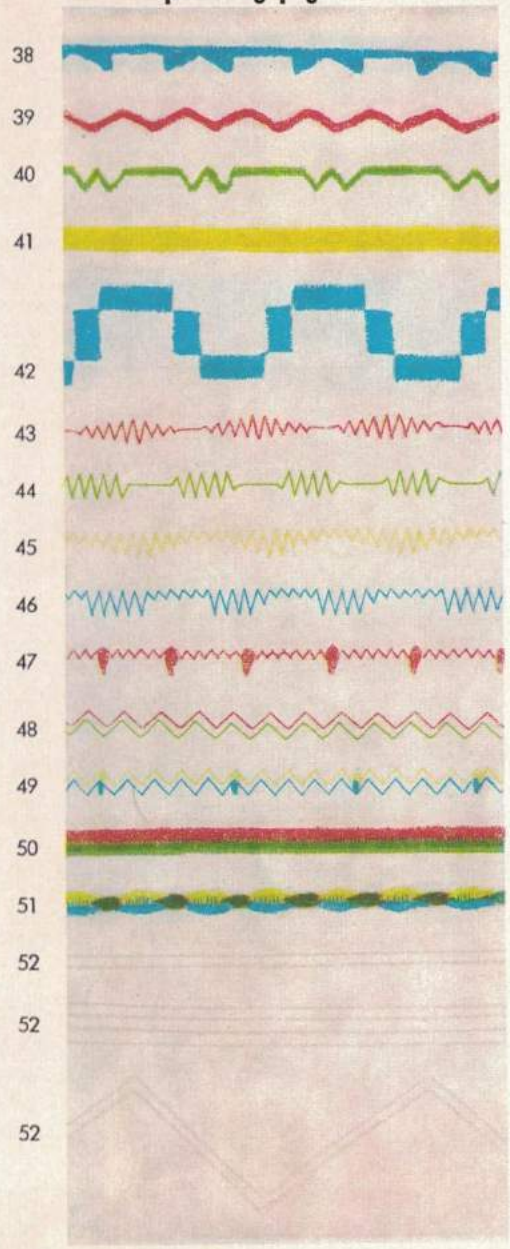
1. Container
2. Screw Driver, long
3. Screw Driver, small
4. Transparent Oil Can
5. Dust Cloth
6. Tape Measure
7. Adjustable Buttonhole Knife
8. Wooden Pad for cutting buttonholes
9. 5 Spare Bobbins
10. Thumb Screw with Washer
11. Package of 10 Needles 16 x 87 assorted and ONE Twin Needle No. 1.5 mm
12. Round Hole Needle Plate No. 41 227
13. Hemmer Foot "S"
14. Edge Quilter "K" with guide
15. Feller "KP"
16. Flat Stitch Presser Foot "PS"
17. Button Sewing Foot "KA"
18. Hinged Presser Foot "ZZ"
19. Buttonhole Foot "WK"
20. Roll Hemmer "RS"
21. Cording Foot "KO"
22. Shell Hemmer "MS"
23. Ruffler "KR"
24. Darning Foot "ST"
25. Round Hole Hinged Foot No. 536 094
26. Guide No. 21094
27. 2 Spool Pin Tubes No. 39 995

Additional accessories may be bought from your authorized "ANKER" dealer





For description of embroidery patterns see preceding pages



2o check tension put both dials on No. 2.

Buttonhole's

Needle positive to right Stitch width on two and left right hand level until thing moves off two. Stitch on satin stitch Start on material where button hole is marked. Stitch to the bottom mark stop with needle down in center turn material around - Raise needle set thing on four for bar tack release pressure foot. Raise needle - Set back to two when you get to end raise needle again Set on 4 again drop pressure foot and bar tack.

(Center is in middle of pressure foot)

GUARANTEE

There is a separate certificate of guarantee with every "Anker" Universal Sewing Machine.

That guarantee only holds good if the machine is properly treated. Thus it is highly advisable to follow the rules and instructions which for your own benefit have been laid down in this booklet. Whenever you should experience any difficulty do not alter anything yourself and do not have repairs carried out by third persons. Apply to authorized "Anker" dealers only who will give you all the expert service you are looking for.

Loren Gregor



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